

The Cathedral Age

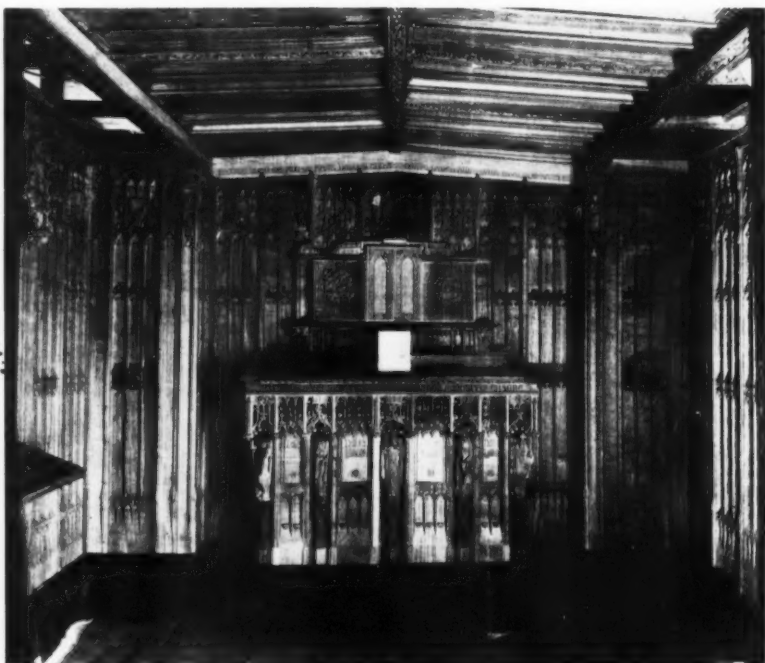


Sketch of Revised Design for South Transept of Washington Cathedral.

Fishman, Robt & Little, Architects, Boston, Mass and Washington, D.C.

F.H.F. Nov 20, 1929.

Easter, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty



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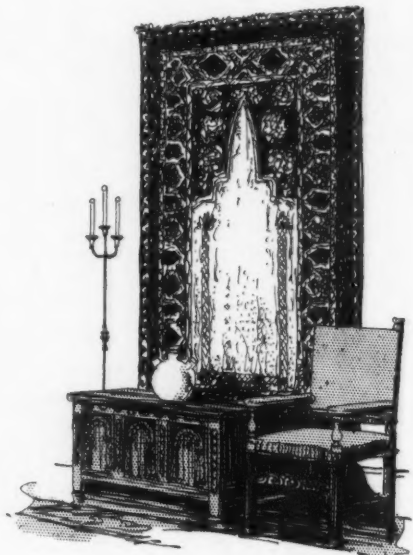
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When Writing to Our Advertisers, Please Mention The Cathedral Age

General Pershing Talks For Washington Cathedral*

AS chairman of the National Committee, I should like to tell you something about the great cathedral we are building in the city of Washington, the model of which is before you. It was undoubtedly an edifice such as this at the seat of our government that George Washington conceived as the symbol of our faith in the principles of religion.

I find deep satisfaction in helping to bring about the realization of our first president's conception of such a church. Of 14th century Gothic design, this majestic structure will be in keeping with the architectural beauty of the Capitol and other public buildings and memorials including those now in process of development.

About one-fourth of the construction work of the cathedral is finished. The complete units include the entire foundation, the crypt, three chapels, the apse and the choir. Our next building objective is the erection of the north and south transepts.

We sincerely hope that this may be accomplished by 1932, making possible a great religious commemoration at the Cathedral two years hence during the national observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Every loyal citizen must realize that good government springs from a high sense of moral obligation, and that the degree of morality among the people is dependent upon the extent of their religious convictions. It will certainly promote that cause to create here in Washington a great Cathedral that will stand as an enduring evidence of what the spirit of Christ means to our civilization.

Washington Cathedral will represent the ideals of our democracy. People from every section of our country and from every walk of life participate in its perfection. Thus the cross that crowns its tower will proclaim the message of Christianity to all America!

**Turn to page 37 for article on first talking motion picture ever made of the General of the Armies.*

The Cathedral Age

VOLUME V

Easter, 1930

NUMBER 1

EDWIN NEWELL LEWIS, EDITOR

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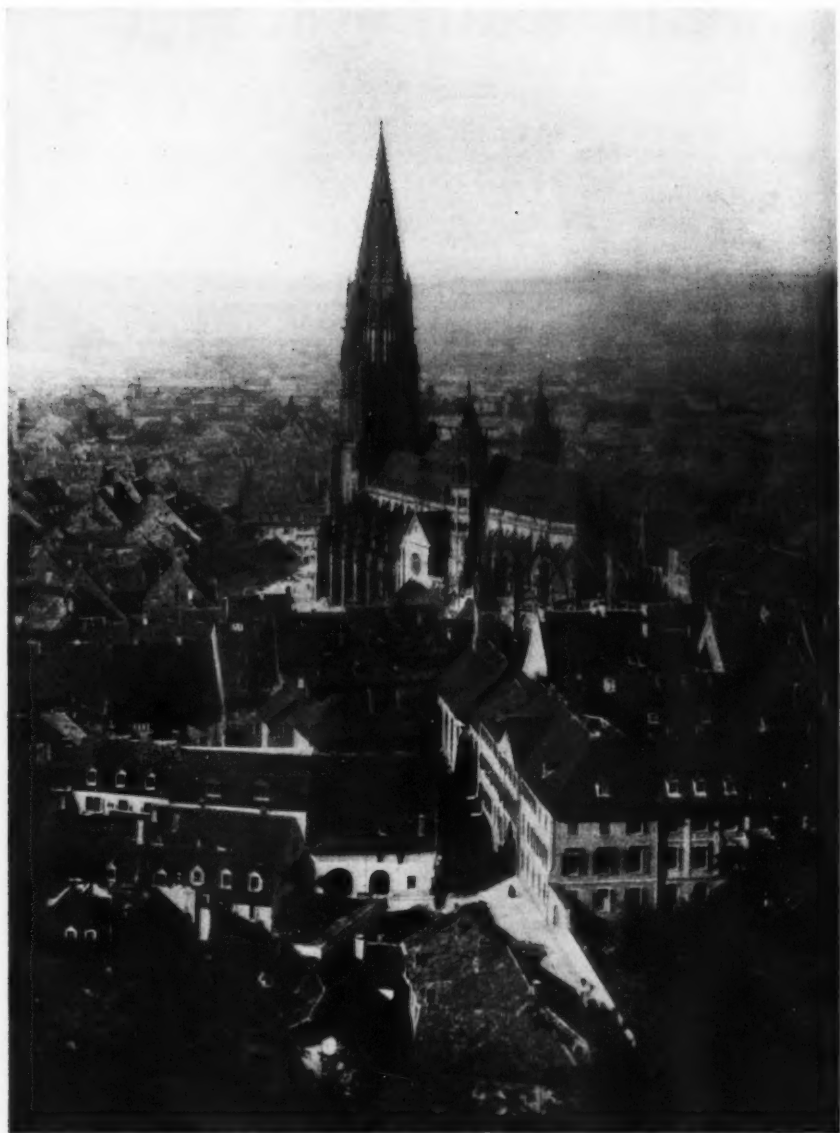
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including THE CATHEDRAL AGE

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THE CATHEDRAL IS FREIBURG'S MOST IMPORTANT LANDMARK AS ONE
APPROACHES THE CITY

"No commercial age has yet reared its monuments in competition with the beautiful openwork spires of brownstone, towering gracefully to a finial 380 feet above the platz. The Cathedral dates principally from the 13th and early 14th centuries."

The Cathedral Age

Easter, 1930



Freiburg and Its Cathedral

By E. Donald Robb

Of Frohman, Robb & Little, Architects for Washington Cathedral

S EVEN hundred years before the modern art of city planning was developed, there lived a man in south-western Germany, Duke Konrad of Zähringen by name, who laid out and built a city which today, with little change from its original plan, is a model of its kind. This is Freiburg, on the edge of the Black Forest, in the upper Rhenish province of Baden.

This far-seeing duke, owner of broad estates extending over a rich agricultural country, sought to increase the power of his house and add to his wealth by founding a city which would furnish a market for the exchange of the products of his lands. His choice of a site was ideal,—near the Rhine, the natural trade route between Switzerland and the North Sea. It was protected on three sides by the hills and forests of the Schwarzwald, on a high point of which stood the duke's castle; and open towards the west across eighteen miles of level observation ground where the approach of hostile forces could be easily noted. The hills fur-

nished unfailing quantities of clear, fresh mountain water, and this he contrived to conduct to all parts of the city in little water ways, so that it would be useful to all for drinking and washing.

As the name implies, Freiburg was established as a free city. The land was owned communally by the citizens. They elected their own judges and town officials, and at a low rate of taxation received military protection from the duke.

It is hardly to be expected that such living conditions could long survive in the Twelfth Century, and much of the subsequent history of Freiburg is the account of the struggle of the inhabitants to maintain this contract with the powerful family of the original Duke Konrad.

The city presents a decidedly mediaeval appearance as one approaches by rail or highway, but it will be found on further acquaintance to be very up-to-date and prosperous. It possesses a famous university dating from 1457, renowned for its cultural and scientific attainments.



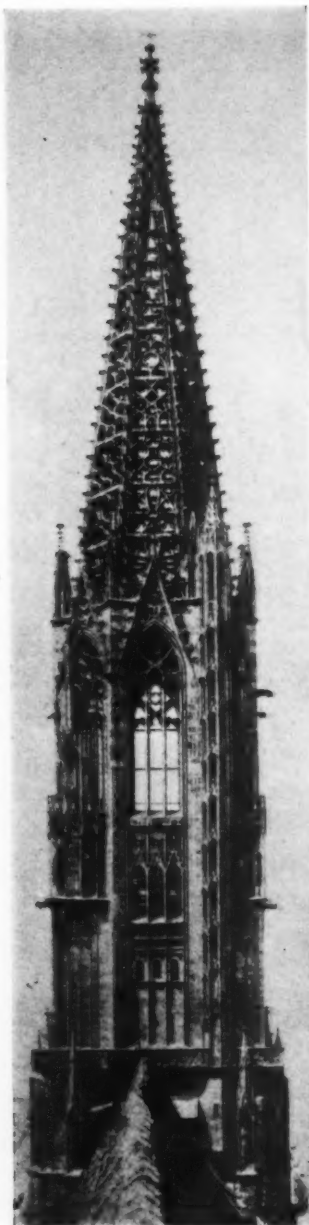
GARGOYLES APPEAR TO LEAP FROM FLYING BUTTRESSES OF THE NAVE

"The whole fabric shows evidence of the hand and taste of the French architect and craftsman. In the airy grace of spire and pinnacles, in the delicacy of scale and refinement of detail everywhere, it stands in contrast to other minsters. The German is strongly evident, however, in the carving and painting of the many altar pieces, and in much of the stone and wood figure sculpture."



INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE CHOIR AND GOTHIC "HOCHALTAR"

"The interior makes no pretensions to grandeur, for Freiburg is small as continental Cathedrals go. Its organism is simple—a nave thirty-one feet wide, with single aisles north and south, vaulted in simple quadripartite fashion, the vault spaces plastered over the masonry. * * * The Cathedral is especially rich in sculpture, both inside and outside, most of it of very high quality"



CLOSE VIEW OF THE TOWER

A casual glance at the city plan gives the impression of a central portion with its streets in somewhat of a mediaeval tangle, surrounded by a circular boulevard, and outside this area the modern city laid out in more or less rectangular fashion; but a second glance reveals the fact that the old city is actually built in the gridiron plan, but with this very great difference from the highly inartistic (if convenient) method followed in American cities,—each street, while maintaining its general direction, curves gently first this way and then that, leading one invitingly to the end, each step unfolding new beauties ahead—but the end never in sight.

Two main thoroughfares cut the old town into four quarters—Roman fashion—and near, but not at, their intersection is the large open square or “Münsterplatz” in which stands the beautiful Cathedral. Here on market days in the open spaces on three sides of the münster the country folk carry on a thriving trade in green vegetables and poultry, and drive their bargains good-naturedly with the townspeople. On a market morning the square presents a busy and picturesque scene, but by noon all have departed, and the place is left spotlessly clean. Quaint and interesting buildings, gay with glazed tile and mural frescoes, steeply pitched roofs and stepped gables surround the square and present their best facades to the münster standing across the way.

A three minutes' walk from this centre will bring one to the edge of the Black Forest, and within a few minutes more one can be buried in its cool depths. In what other city of 53,000 inhabitants does Nature approach so near to its busy thoroughfares? The hills of the Schwarzwald rise from the edge of the city on three sides, and on the other an open plain stretches away eleven miles to the Rhine. The hills provide Freiburg with quantities of clean fresh water which is conducted everywhere through the streets in tiny courses, making pleasant music as it flows, and supplying a number of beautiful fountains rich in gilded and painted sculpture.

Many buildings of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance remain, and modern buildings have been built with an eye to their artistic relationship with the treasures of the past. Few cities of my acquaintance have passed with so few scars through the decadent period of

the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Freiburg seems to have been spared the ravages of the late Renaissance, when so many works of Mediaeval Art in other parts of Europe were scrapped to make way for more up-to-date examples in the prevailing baroque style, and the widespread "Era of Bad Taste" during our Victorian days seems to have left few of its marks on Freiburg. Because the Reformation failed to "take," Freiburg still remains in possession of many fine altar pieces and sculptural groups, invariably gilded and polychromed. Color used freely but intelligently both indoors and out greets one at every turn, in frescoes on the facades, in gilded and painted shrines at the street corners, in decorative painting of walls, ceilings and furniture in the churches, expressing the wholesome joy of living that must have been the portion of men of those more simple days. Only two of the ancient watch towers remain, Schwabentor and Martinstor, each a city gate and part of the original city wall and fortifications.

As with most European cities, the Cathedral is by far the most prominent landmark as one approaches the city. No commercial age has yet reared its monuments in competition with the beautiful openwork spires of brownstone, towering gracefully to a finial 380 feet above the platz. The Cathedral dates principally from the 13th and early 14th centuries, with transepts and portions of the small transeptal towers from the 12th century. These transepts count for little, either in plan or in elevation. They are easily overlooked in an inspection of the building, for the eye constantly travels to the west end, where stands the tower, and upwards to the lacelike tracery of the spire.

The main entrance is through a large open vestibule in the base of the tower, richly ornamented with arcing and statuary representing the wise and foolish virgins, and symbolic figures of the arts. Sculptures rich in

gold and color adorn the tympanum of the main portal, while figures of prophets, kings, martyrs and doctors look down from niches in the recessed mouldings of the arches above.

The interior makes no pretensions to grandeur, for Freiburg is small as continental Cathedrals go. Its organism is simple—a nave thirty-one feet wide, with single aisles north and south, vaulted in simple quadripartite fashion, the vault spaces plastered over the masonry.

In total exterior length it measures 375 feet. In exterior breadth across transepts it measures 116 feet.

Transepts and crossing of an earlier century, and less lofty than nave or chancel break unpleasantly the continuity of ceiling, and partly obscure the view of the rather unusual vaulting of the choir and apse. An ambulatory and chevet of chapels encircle the choir, each chapel rich in painted and gilded furnishings, mostly of the mediaeval periods. The choir is of later construction, somewhat more lofty and more elaborate in treatment.

Its focal point is the beautiful Gothic "Hochaltar", with its three slender spires of open woodwork ascending almost to the vaulting. These are overlaid completely in gold with the figure sculpture which they crown richly decorated in color. The lower half of the structure contains paintings by Hans Baldung-1512 in tryptich form, representing "The Coronation of the Virgin", with attendant saints, a "Nativity" and a "Flight into Egypt". On the rear of the altar piece is a large crucifixion group by the same artist. The munster treasury contains valuable chalices, patens and crosses in gold and silver, many richly embroidered vestments, and a famous painting by Lucas Cranach the Elder.

The vaulted ceiling is one of the few features which are more German than French. The whole fabric shows evidence of the hand and taste of the French architect and craftsman. The German

is strongly evident, however, in the carving and painting of the many altar pieces, and in much of the stone and wood figure sculpture. The Cathedral is especially rich in figure sculpture, both inside and outside,

most of it of very high quality. Gold and color are used freely on all of that which stands in sheltered positions. For anyone not yet converted to the



MARKET DAY IN THE MÜNSTERPLATZ

gold in architecture, and especially as an enrichment of use of paint and sculptured stonework, the city and cathedral of Freiburg should be the convincing argument. To one already converted, and a lover

of warm and glowing color, Freiburg offers this inducement as well as many others, to return for another visit.

A GRACIOUS INVITATION FROM HISTORIC CANTERBURY

Precinct 14
Canterbury
March 19, 1930

My dear Lord Bishop:

The current year is a year of great anniversaries in the history of Canterbury Cathedral:—

1. The Dedication of the Norman Cathedral 800 years ago.
2. The first Service held in the present Choir 750 years ago.
3. The birth of the Black Prince 600 years ago.

The great events are to be observed by a Festival of Commemoration, beginning on June 7th (the Saturday before Whit Sunday), and ending with the Festival of the Friends of the Canterbury Cathedral on June 14th.

The Dean of Canterbury had promised to be the Preacher at the Festival Service, but his doctor very strongly dissuaded him from undertaking any speaking or preaching during that week.

I am therefore writing, as Vice-Dean to make a very bold request, and to ask you, on behalf of the chapter, whether you will honour us and such of the 2500 Friends as can be here on June 14th, by preaching at the Festival Service on that afternoon? I need not say how grateful we shall be if you can come, or what a pleasure it will be to welcome you to Canterbury on such an occasion; I know of your National Cathedral Association, and of the interest taken by the Editor of the "CATHEDRAL AGE" in the "Friends of Canterbury Cathedral," and this emboldens us to ask you to preach, if you could manage to be in England so soon as June 14th.

The day will be interesting in more ways than one. At 2 P. M. there will be unveiled the replica of a Statue of St. Thomas of Canterbury presented by the Church of Sweden, in the presence of one of their Bishops, and of a Representative of the King of Sweden. The Archbishop of Canterbury will attend this ceremony, which will be immediately followed by the Festival Service of the Friends. Permission has been given for the Children of the Chapel Royal to attend with their organist, Dr. Roper.

As the time is getting on, and we are anxious to complete all our arrangements at the earliest possible moment, I know that I may count on your sending us a reply as soon as you are able to do so.

I am, yours sincerely,
(Signed) T. G. GARDINER, Vice-Dean.

* Bishop Freeman cabled Canon Gardiner on April 3 that he would be glad to accept this invitation and rearrange his sailing schedule so that he will arrive in England in time to preach at Canterbury on June 14th.

A Preaching Mission to English Cathedrals

By the Right Reverend Warren Lincoln Rogers, D.D.

Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio

A MISSION to preach in the English Cathedrals and parish churches for a summer is a compliment and a challenge. Such was my fortune during this past summer when I went to England as exchange preacher representing the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, the American Church Peace Union and the Federated Churches of America.

That sounds like a most formidable

commission. In a sense one is an ambassador or special pleader, but after all one is only himself, speaking as an individual and giving his own convictions and impressions. He interprets best by his own personal presence and conduct for which his words form only one channel for expression. It is fair to ask the question, not what did he do in these historic churches, but what did they do to and for him. One cannot be in their midst and take part in



THE CATHEDRAL DOMINATES CENTER OF BRISTOL—"THE CITY OF SHIPS"

their services and feel the influence of these lovely shrines without being personally affected. They have a subtle influence, like the breathing of an invigorating atmosphere or the cheering of clear sunlight. A great Cathedral with its historic associations and the ennobling influence of its lofty, spacious and world-forgetting architecture truly affects one. He is not quite the same as before he entered it.

The first Cathedral to be visited was Hereford, situated in the lovely, "sweet, neat, smokeless, fruit-smelling town with some splendid half-timbered houses". One approached the Cathedral best by means of the Wye Bridge over the lovely Wye river and valley, and there on the banks of the river is the Bishop's palace. Close by and in full view is the red sandstone cathedral with its central Norman tower commanding the entire scene. From the bridge one hardly realizes that he is in the midst of a city. It is so rural and pastoral in every respect.

It is not a large Cathedral, yet it is one of the oldest in England, for Hereford was an Episcopal see long before Augustine came to England. One of its Bishops was present at the Synod of Caerleton in 544, and the unbroken succession of its Bishops dates from 676. Robert de Losinga was the Bishop who began the present buildings in 1079 which many others have completed. The richness of the Norman work is its chief attraction, and the attempt to introduce later decorated designs has always won friends or critics. The treasures of Hereford are the tomb of Thomas de Cantilupe, which became a shrine for pilgrims, the chained library, and the Mappa Mundi, the medieval map of the world. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Martin Linton Smith and the Dean is the Very Reverend R. Waterfield.

It is a pity that the west front or main entrance from the city street is so hidden by business buildings which belong to the Cathedral corporation

and from which necessary incomes are derived.

Hereford is a lovely cathedral. There is possibly only one other cathedral in England which has a better organ or a better choir, and that is Westminster Abbey. Hereford has long been renowned for its beautiful music, and almost every day one may hear the anthems which the choir sing with "such calm sweetness" that it may truly be called the "voice of the Cathedral."

The oldest cathedral building in England is the Saxon crypt of Ripon, about 670, which is known as "St. Wilfred's Needle." Accordingly the Cathedral is called St. Wilfred and St. Peter. It is one of the five widest cathedrals and the present structure dates from 1154. From the end of the eighth century Ripon formed part of the Diocese of York, but in 1836 it became an independent Diocese, and in 1861 the great restoration work was begun on the buildings which was completed in spite of much controversy within ten years' time. Dr. William Boyd Carpenter was Bishop in Ripon for 27 years. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D., who was chairman of the committee which made arrangements for my visit and who also was exchange preacher to the United States some three years ago.

Bristol, the city of ships, where the ships seem to come right into the city and get mixed up with the street traffic, is always one of the most interesting examples of church life in a busy modern town with all the complexities of industrial and social life. The Cathedral and the old St. Mary Redcliffe Church vie with each other in our interest, only the Redcliffe Church is much in need of repairs, especially the lovely carved thirteenth century north porch, so badly decaying. Bristol is as fascinating as London, for it is a thriving modern city full of great ventures, as witness the suspension bridge spanning the river valley and all the shipbuilding interests, as well



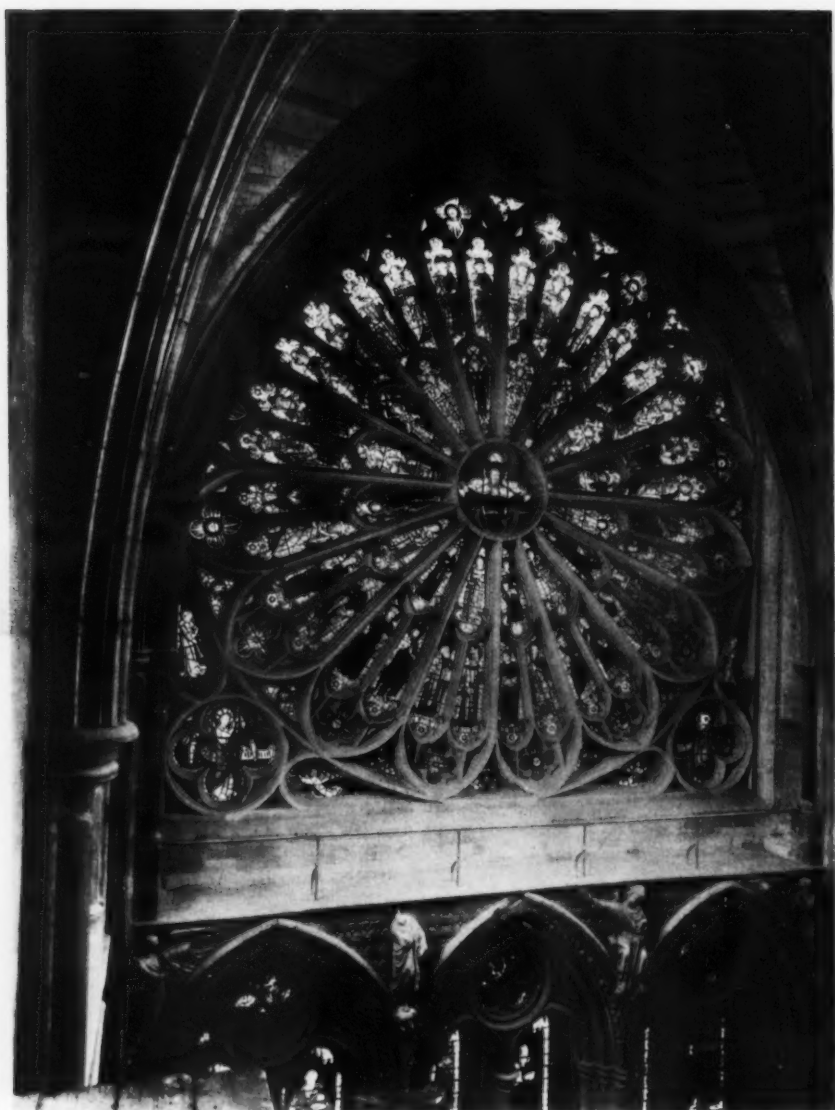
THE PULPIT AND NORTH AISLE IN ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH

The visitor will feel it difficult to leave St. Mary's, of which Chatterton wrote "Thou seest this maystrie of a human hand, The pride of Brystowe and the Westerne Land"

as the many substantial charitable institutions. Bristol hides itself in its narrow crooked streets and alleys, but the Cathedral is right out in the open square in the center of all.

It was one of the sees founded by Henry VIII, and originally was the

church of an Augustinian monastery, founded in 1142. In 1831 it was the center of a riot in connection with the Reform Bill which had been opposed by the Bishop, and in consequence the Bishop's Palace was destroyed by fire and the Cathedral itself narrowly es-



WINDOWS HELP ACHIEVE "THE HISTORY OF OUR RACE SET IN STONE"

Another impressive view of a detail in the interior of Westminster Abbey which Bishop Rogers says "is in no sense a parish church, nor monastery nor Cathedral today. It is just Westminster Abbey and belongs to the nation"

caped, so tense was the feeling. The present nave was begun in 1868, and the central tower restored in 1892.

This tower is unique because of the unusual number of windows, five on each side, which it possesses. The



WESTMINSTER ABBEY IS ALONE IN ITS UNIQUENESS IN ENGLISH HISTORY

It has become the final resting place of almost countless kings, statesmen, warriors, clergymen, men of letters and art and service. This view shows the Chapel of Henry VII called by Washington Irving "this most gorgeous of sepulchres"

tower looks square but it is not. The absence of triforium, clerestory and flying buttresses, also gives distinction to this cathedral. The choir and aisles

and the nave and aisles are of uniform height, and there is lovely skeleton vaulting in the aisles. The windows, large enough to transmit much light,

contain some of the best glass in England. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend W. G. Nickson, D.D., and the Dean is the Very Reverend H. L. C. V. DeCandole, D.D., who for some time was a Canon at Westminster Abbey.

Each Cathedral has its own charm, but none has more than Peterborough. The town originally was called Medeshamstede—the homestead in the meadow. Then it was Gildenburg—just why no one knows today—and finally came to be called Peter's Borough. The first church, built in 654 dedicated to Saints Peter, Paul and Andrew, was one of the first seats of Christianity in central England. It was a monastery, and at the zenith of its power was one of the most glorious and richest. Pilgrims unable to visit Rome came to Peterborough and received equal indulgence. Twice destroyed, the present building is the third on the original site, and dates from 1117, although the tower and Galilee Porch were not built until 1375. The exquisite new buildings with perpendicular fan-shaped vaulting were not finished until 1500. The entire structure has been rebuilt and restored during the last century. With the exception of Durham, Peterborough is the finest Norman interior in the world. Its remarkable west front has been called "the finest portico in Europe", and stands unrivaled as "the most beautiful object of architectural art in England."

But Peterborough also has history as well as architecture, for its long life has been witness to the ever-changing character of the English people. From one of the most important monasteries it became a bishopric with historical significance. It was visited by many of England's great men and women, and its walls are sacred to their memory. Queen Catherine of Aragon, the ill-fated consort of Henry VIII, is buried here, and because of this fact, Henry spared the Cathedral during the storm and stress of the days of the dissolution of the monas-

teries. Another ill-fated woman, Mary, Queen of Scots, was also buried here, although her remains were later removed to Westminster Abbey. During the Civil War the Cathedral suffered damage, but the old Cathedral still stands in all of its glory, one of the finest Norman churches in Christendom.

The present Bishop is the Right Reverend C. M. Blagden, D.D., and the Dean, who came recently, is the Very Reverend J. C. Simpson, who for some years was a Canon at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and a year ago was a visitor to the United States in the interests of the Church Army.

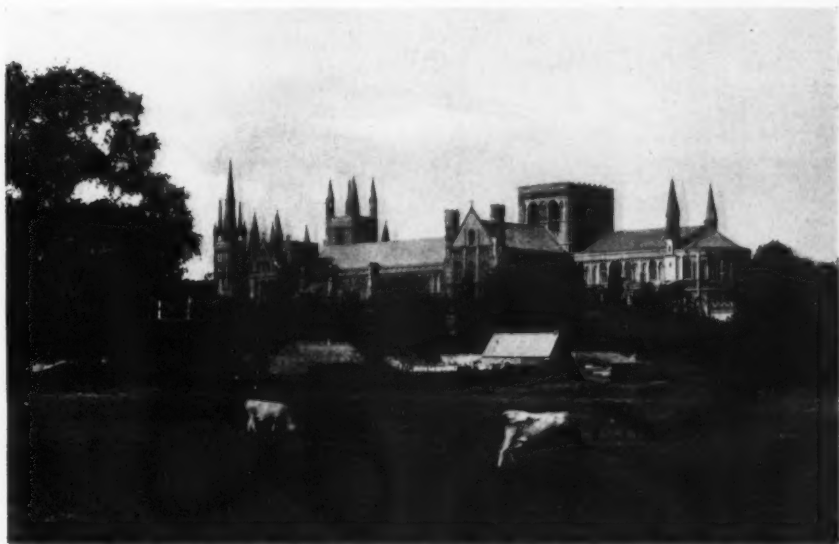
One cannot visit England without a few days at York, the bustling capital of the North, the beautiful medieval town with its white turreted city walls, and its narrow winding streets like alleys filled with shops that crowd right up to the Cathedral Close. London and York are names to conjure with in English life. They vie with any European name. "York is the lovely Queen—as London is the powerful King—of English cities". York Minster dominates the city. Its exterior is magnificent, its interior is "England's most triumphant anticlimax." Those twin towers above the resplendent west porch, in which "Great Peter", the biggest bell in England strikes the hours, is one of the grandest creations in the world. But possibly the charm of York is its glass which is the most remarkable in all England, with so much of the original still preserved. * * *

Westminster Abbey is alone in its uniqueness in English history. There is only one and it is not likely there will ever be another. It was founded as a monastery by Edward the Confessor in 1050, so is not among the oldest of English Churches. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries it was spared and Benson, the last Abbot, became the first Dean, and Thirlby the only Bishop, for it was a Cathedral for only ten years from 1545 to 1555.

Its architecture was originally Norman, the first example in England of the Norman, but this was torn down later and French ideas were interjected, though the greater part is now one of the finest examples of early English. It was a Benedictine monastery of which the famous Jerusalem Chamber, one of the loveliest creations, still remains. The Chapter House was long used as the House of Canons so that the Church has become a kind of Department of State having the portfolio of Religion of the British people. It is in no sense a parish church, nor monastery, nor a Cathedral today. It is just Westminster Abbey and belongs to the nation.

Every King in England since Edward I, with one exception, had been crowned in Westminster Abbey. It has become the final resting place of almost countless kings, statesmen, warriors, clergymen, men of letters and art and service. It is England's superb historic urn and I think there is no other building in the world so bound up with a people's history.

No wonder one is always asked, "Did you preach in Westminster Abbey?" It seems the consummation of a preacher's career to be invited to preach here. It is the most important, and yet, I say it with deepest respect, it is also the least important of English Churches in which to preach. One does not lack a wonderful setting, a magnificent church, beautiful music and large congregations. But one is always conscious he is not preaching to the hearts of present-day Englishmen when he preaches in the Abbey. There are too many visitors, tourists and curious-minded folk, both native and foreign. He will be nearer to the English mind and heart in Hereford, and Bristol, in Peterborough and Ely, in Norwich and Liverpool, yes, in Pickering and Southminster. If one would minister to English people today he need not worry as to whether he has an invitation to preach in Westminster Abbey or not. And yet, Westminster Abbey is Westminster Abbey, the greatest and historically the most glorious Church in the English-speaking world.



EACH CATHEDRAL HAS ITS OWN CHARM BUT NONE MORE THAN PETERBOROUGH
The town was called originally Medeshamstede—the homestead in the meadow—as this picture suggests

The Pilgrim Steps and Their Planting : A Noble Memorial Nearing Completion*

By Florence Bratenahl

THE Nation's Capital, with a towering Cathedral on the crest of its highest hill. What of the way there, is there a Pilgrims' Way for the thousands, and each year, each century, increasing thousands who seek it and will seek it from afar? A climb, the wholesome symbol of effort, in a world where overmuch ease softens the muscles and sinews of aspiration. A Pilgrims' Way for those who on foot, far from traffic, follow a path and mount the slope beneath shadowed stillness of old forest trees. Then a great Pilgrim Road, nobly sweeping up from below for those in cars, with motion let us hope, not too swift to absorb an enveloping beauty, soaring tree shafts with a density of leafage, then sudden sunlit vistas of distant towers; while to the left there the wonderful depth of a natural ravine, with delicate undergrowth and thread of water, music, mystery. Then the thrill in modern days of an old stone Norman Bridge,—but is it old or is it new?—arching the ravine with bold strength where the road on a curve starts to encompass the entire Cathedral, silhouetted far above among the clouds.

The climax is reached, the crowning moment of this approach as we find ourselves before the lowest tread of that great flight of Pilgrim Steps.

There they are, mounting the hillslope, forty feet broad and welcoming, beckoning, leading, carrying us upward, lifting our hearts, sustaining our strength by the sheer beauty and joy of a spiritual climb.

It is not necessary to actually mount these fifty-one steps to experience some of their pilgrim spirit of ascent. Other means of access to the Cathedral are to be found elsewhere. But unconsciously just to look at them from below, their spirit is felt and is deepened in your own soul as they lead the way directly upward to the glorious archway of the South Transept. This long flight of Steps in perspective gradually flows into the entrance steps of the South Transept which in their turn finally vanish among the shadows of the deep reveal of this portal; but we must lift our eyes far beyond the massive thundering form of the structure as it roots itself for all time in the earth. We must lift our eyes higher, even higher and yet higher to its central tower rising there like a flame. How the brave faith of the Gloria in Excelsis tower seems to glow with life and light in its upward reach: a great singing tower with its carillon, imperishable in its grip on the imagination and affections. Once the sky possesses it and the air carries its voice and the darkness of night the amazing radiance of its brightness while the busy world below pauses to catch the spirit of its call to prayer and praise, it will never be forgotten. And while unknown, unguessed of, hidden forces of courage, hope and faith are being stirred and awakened, the Pilgrim Steps with all the wonderful beauty of their planting climb the hill and lead

*The Pilgrim Steps and their landscape development were designed in October, 1928, by Mrs. G. C. F. Bratenahl, in charge of the landscape design and development of the Cathedral Close, and are being executed from her plans by the office of All Hallows Guild, under the direct supervision of Mr. Charles H. Merryman, Superintendent of the Grounds. The name of the generous donor of the Pilgrim Steps and their extensive and unusual planting has been withheld at his request until a later date.—Editor's Note.



THE PILGRIM STEPS AND THEIR PLANTING AS SEEN FROM THE PILGRIM ROAD BELOW
THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF THE CATHEDRAL

The noble Memorial of a most generous donor given in memory of his Mother, includes not only this long flight of broad easy steps but an extensive landscape development over a wide area on either side. Superb specimens of Old English Boxwood, almost 300 years old, have been transplanted here for this wonderful approach to the South Transept as well as magnolias, yew, holly and other choice material.

the way, a way of peace, to an altar
of love and sacrifice through the
centuries. * * * *

It is all one picture from below here,
writ across hill and sky on the broad-
est scale. Overpowering almost,—and



DISTANT VIEW OF THE BISHOP'S GARDEN FROM THE TOP LANDING OF THE
PILGRIM STEPS

Looking westward after a pilgrim has mounted the memorial steps to the South Transept of the Cathedral from the Pilgrim Road below, he may gain a delightful glimpse of the distant Bishop's Garden into which all the unusual planting of the Steps themselves gradually merge so that it all becomes one picture framed to the right by the rich green height of a beautiful magnolia tree.

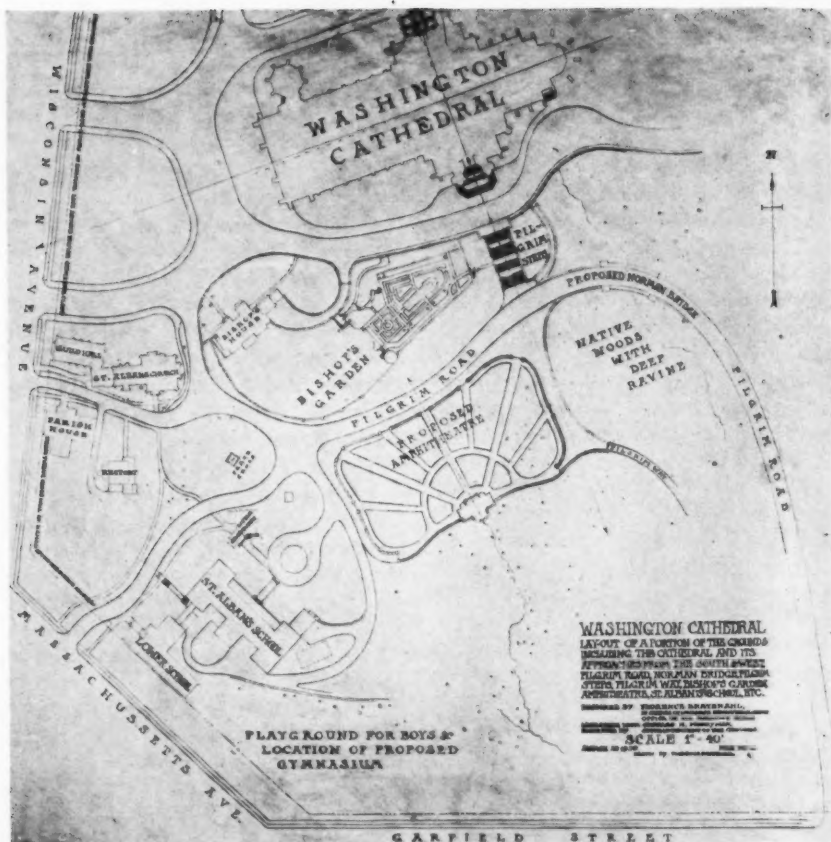
yet not unmindful that we are but there not cool shadows to refresh?
human and it is to serve a human as How enchantingly the Gothic forms of
well as a divine purpose. For are these three hundred year old boxwood

overhang and soften the stone coping of the Steps. And all those undulating rich green masses as well as those heights of magnolia and yew trees, bringing relief in a picture with such a weight and volume of white stone. Then the relation and placing of the individual specimens in all this unusual planting. How each separate piece seems to find its way to the very location where it would be happiest, where it would contribute most and play the best tones in a great symphony made up of so many differing instruments. Major notes, minor chords, each playing its individual part though willing to sacrifice personal identity in the desire of the whole to create a wonderful harmony. Not only near the Steps themselves but overflowing and mingling with the beauty of the Bishop's Garden, and towards the native woods with holly making a gentle transition without discords. Even the Norman Bridge to the east and westward the newly designed great Amphitheatre must be included as part of this large scale composition, even though what has thus far been named and included is only a small portion of this hillside's sixty-seven acres, only a fragment of the future layout of the entire grounds. But enough to consider at this moment and to dream over, live with and dream over, more and more, from day to day.

But is it all a dream? I think of dreams as coming in the dusk to quiet valleys while visions are a part of the life-giving air one breathes on the top of a hill. Dreams or visions, whatever they may be, at least the Pilgrim Steps chosen as a memorial to his mother by a most generous man of vision is rapidly becoming today a reality. Structurally the Steps themselves are complete, through certain retaining walls and other features will not be

developed until later. But the planting itself is now going forward with such progress, that it may be quite possible to use the Pilgrim Steps at the time of some large out of door service in the near future. Picture the long procession of choristers, clergy and bishops followed by hundreds from patriotic societies for such a stirring service as "The Massing of the Colors." Why it would be like "an army with banners" descending these great steps seen from the distance by thousands waiting in the amphitheatre below.

The road itself, the great Pilgrim Road, has been designed, surveyed, and the grades roughed out on the ground but cannot be further developed until some generous donor feels and responds to the need of this wonderful approach through the ages by a single gift for its development. The Pilgrims' Way, the beautiful foot path through the woods, is to be undertaken through many individual gifts, some of which we now have in hand so that it may truly belong to countless pilgrims throughout the world; while the Norman Bridge, the deep ravine with its symbol of living water and the great out door Amphitheatre as well as such Cathedral projects as the South Transept and the Gloria in Excelsis tower await the moment when deeply interested donors may make their choice among them for their offerings. It will take time, this Hill of Zion to become a fair place. And everything must be wrought out with infinite care, expert knowledge, infinite love and the life blood of endless toil. But it will come, and much more will come, dreamed of now but not yet shared as open secrets, if we give of our best to the cause and carry the spirit of its loftiest pinnacle into the lowliest task of our building and digging.



NEW LAY-OUT PLAN OF ONE PORTION OF THE SIXTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE

This revised lay-out, designed by Mrs. G. C. F. Bratenahl, in charge of the Landscape Design and Development of the Cathedral Close, represents twelve years of study of the opportunities and problems of this particular area, especially in regard to the main approaches to the Cathedral from the south and west. This plan includes her designs for the Bishop's Garden, Pilgrim Steps, proposed Pilgrim Road, Pilgrim Way or foot path through the woods, Norman Bridge, Amphitheatre and other developments as well as certain recently completed roads in the vicinity of Saint Albans School, Saint Albans Church and the Cathedral itself. The execution of the landscape work, the Bishop's Garden and the Pilgrim Steps including not only the transplanting but such structural work as the building of the Steps themselves, walls, walks, roadways, gates, etc., has been carried out by the office of All Hallows Guild under the direct supervision of Mr. Charles H. Merryman, Superintendent of the Grounds. This lay-out also includes on the ground plan of the Cathedral certain revisions in the South Transept as have been recently designed by the Cathedral architects, Messrs. Frohman, Robb and Little, after the idea of the Pilgrim Steps was conceived by Mrs. Bratenahl. The cover of this issue of THE CATHEDRAL AGE is a reproduction of the Architects' revised study of the South Transept.

A COLLECT FOR ALL HALLOWS GUILD

O GOD OUR FATHER, who hast wonderfully blessed us with thy gifts of the flowers of field and garden, the trees of the wood, and the birds of the air; Vouchsafe, we beseech thee, the aid and guidance of thy Holy Spirit to All Hallows Guild and all of its members, and grant that by their labours this Cathedral Close may become more and more a haven of peace and refreshment, a revelation of thy beauty, and a gateway of Paradise; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

South Transept of Washington Cathedral

By Philip Hubert Frohman

Of Frohman, Robb & Little, the Cathedral Architects

SOME years after the original preliminary plans for Washington Cathedral had been prepared, it was realized that the Transepts would become more important features than had been contemplated. As the Cathedral would be approached by more people from the east and from the west, it became evident that many would enter by the Transept portals rather than by means of the main portals of the West Front.

The first step toward recognizing the importance of the Transepts as entrances, was to add western aisles to balance their eastern aisles, thereby making the facades of the Transepts symmetrical and more impressive. This also gave a desired increase in seating capacity in the Transepts. Also the addition of stone galleries to further increase their seating capacity required provision for adequate stairs, with resulting changes in design, both internal and external.

The greatest recent development in design, however, has taken place in the South Transept. As the center of Washington lies to the southeast of the Cathedral and the main approach is consequently from that direction, it seemed advisable to increase the beauty and impressiveness of this approach from Massachusetts Avenue and from Garfield Street to the south. This resulted in a finer development of the main drive way from the future gate on Garfield Street together with the Pilgrim Steps. These great flights of steps approximately forty feet wide, flanked by box trees and magnolias, give to the South Transept of the Cathedral an approach which, so far as we are aware, is unequalled by the approach of any cathedral in the world.

In order to rise to this great opportunity and crown this marvelous set-

ting with a fitting climax, the scheme for the South Transept has been further developed.

The South portal has been increased in size and is now framed by a deep porch. The strength and massiveness of the facade has been increased by boldly projecting buttress and by the addition of flanking turrets containing the stairs to the gallery. The portal will be flanked by figures sculptured in niches and its arches richly carved. Its cavernous depth will give a deep shadow which will form a striking contrast with the steps and surrounding masonry and will form a grateful relief to the eye and extend an invitation to enter, rest, and pray on a hot and sunny day.

As one turns and looks south from the shade of the porch, a wonderful panorama of the distant city and river and Virginia hills will open out before him. However, a still greater delight awaits those who desire to view the landscape from the upper external galleries of the Transept. In one of the main turrets there will be an elevator which will give easy access to the upper gallery at the level of the balustrade of the main roof. As will be seen from the illustration, this gallery is in the form of an arcaded cloister connecting the main turrets and pinnacles. From the windows of this cloister, one will obtain a marvelous view as from a mountain top. The external effect of this arcaded gallery may recall similar features on the facades of some of the French Cathedrals, but we know of no enclosed arcade or cloister which has been built at so great a height for the purpose which will be served by this feature. The internal impressiveness of this cloister as the distant panorama bursts upon one's sight, will not be equalled by that of any cloister in the world.

Memorial Windows in Manila

By the Right Reverend Gouverneur Frank Mosher
Bishop of the Philippine Islands

ONE valued contribution made by Bishop Brent to the Cathedral Church of St. Mary and St. John, built by him in Manila, was a carefully developed plan for the subjects of the windows in the Cathedral. There were no glass windows in the Cathedral originally but all were made of mussel-shells in two-inch squares, as is common in the land where windows are never used unless in times of driving storm. One by one, as memorials have been given, these shell windows have been replaced by stained glass—all the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell of London, except two from Messrs. J. & R. Lamb of New York.

The semi-circular windows at the base of the dome will picture the subject: "The nine orders of angels and archangels." The four clerestory windows on the south side of the nave are to be the four Evangelists while the ones that correspond on the north side will be the four Major Prophets. The rose window on the west wall will be "The true vine and the branches" (there is an entrance door under this and thus there are no other windows in this wall; but the tympanum over the door has "The Baptism of Christ") and that in the north transept will be "Pentecost," under it being a large window with the "Crucifixion" above and the "Last Supper" below, flanked by two other windows with the subjects "Transfiguration" and "Resurrection."

The small windows on the two side aisles of the nave are the only ones in the Cathedral not pre-determined.

An interesting thing happened when Captain Archibald Butt, U. S. A., lost his life in the Titanic disaster. He had been an enthusiastic Church worker in the early days of the Mission and at his death his friends in Manila sub-

scribed for a window—"Loyalty"—in the east wall of the south transept. His popularity was so great, however, that the window was over-subscribed and another one—"Shipwreck of St. Paul"—was added. Thus we have the unusual thing of two windows, one above the other, memorializing the same person.

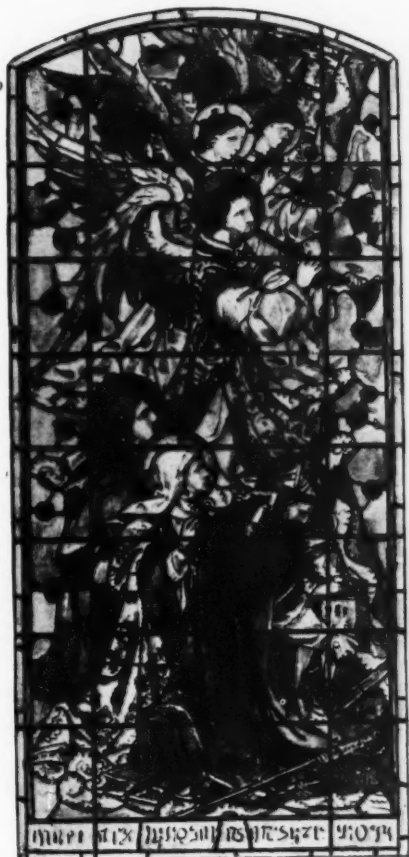
Over the High Altar is, of course, the important location, for while these windows are not the largest in the Cathedral they are located where the eye rests whenever it is raised above the Altar and reredos. Here there has for many years been a very beautiful and inspiring picture of "The Lord Enthroned in Glory." The two windows at the sides of this are the ones that are to memorialize two men who had much to do with the Cathedral, who were close personal friends, and whose friends in the Philippines have given this memorial.

Bishop Brent will be remembered on the Gospel side of the central window and General Wood on the Epistle side. The original design for these windows called for "Saints Adoring" in such a way as to make a single picture of the group of three windows. It was suggested that the subject be retained, for surely there could be none better, but that the conventional angels of the lower and front line should be replaced by some figures symbolic of the Bishop and the General.

The central window being by Clayton and Bell it was felt that uniformity required the same makers for the flanking windows. Accordingly the suggestion regarding symbolism was made to them and the response may best be given in their own words: "You will notice that Mr. Bell has endeavoured to carry out your idea in your letter, namely, on the left hand side a figure of a Bishop which

might be St. James, First Bishop of Jerusalem, and, in order to preserve the composition, behind him the figures of the two patron Saints of the Cathedral, namely, St. Mary and St. John. On the other side is shown St. Martin, and behind him, also in order to preserve the balance of design, St. Michael." St. Martin is the patron saint of the army, and the window in the Chapel at West Point, which is familiar to every army officer, led General Dorey to suggest the suitability of using this Saint in the window to General Wood.

All who have seen the designs for these two windows have expressed satisfaction. The symbolism is true to the best art and its application most happy. It will be an inspiration to many, not only in the present but in the ages to come, to be reminded of the Founder Bishop whose statesmanship and devotion went out from this Cathedral Church of his own building, and of the great Christian General and Governor, who was confirmed here and whose last Communion was made at this Altar.



MEMORIAL TO BISHOP BRENT
The figure in foreground might be Saint James, the first Bishop of Jerusalem



TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WOOD
St. Martin in foreground is the patron saint of the Army and familiar to West Point men.

A Situation Alarming to Civilization *

By the Bishop of Washington

THE world in which we live is no longer a globe divided geographically into continents and seas. As no man liveth to himself, so no nation liveth to itself. What affects one part of the world has its reflex in every other part and it is demonstrably true that, "a touch of pity makes the whole world kin." A universal brotherhood is truer today than it has ever been before and there can be no such thing as "proud isolation" in our modern world. It is our primary duty to develop and maintain our own great estate, but this does not absolve us from our duty to our neighbors near and remote. We of America have moral obligations that transcend those of diplomacy.

It is not our right or our privilege to determine the laws or habits of other peoples. It is our right or our privilege to express convictions that relate to justice and equity and that bear vitally upon the interests of men the world over. Without making any claim to excess of virtue or superiority of judgment, we have repeatedly given demonstration to the world that we are not lacking in ideals or generosity. Our nation was brought into being by men who sought and demanded freedom from oppression. Above all else they demanded the right to independence of action within the law and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. To every man must be given these inalienable privileges. Throughout our history we have zealously maintained this position.

Our conception and practice as a people is well-nigh universally ob-

served. Old restrictions and limitations have given place to independence of action and freedom of conscience, particularly in those things that concern religious profession and habit.

Fundamentally, we hold that religion is indispensable to our permanence and our security. However it may be held or expressed, it is an essential and integral part of our life. To invade the sanctity of the individual's rights in these matters is contrary to our ideals, our traditions and our practices. Nothing touches so deeply the life of a people as the invasion of these rights. It is because of this that we stand amazed and appalled before a spectacle so distressing as that which modern Russia presents today. Granting that every nation has the sovereign right to determine its own course of political action, we cannot conceive of a situation where the habits and practices of a people with respect to their religious professions and worship are to be determined by the authority of the state. Persecution for indulgence in acts of worship belongs to an age long since past and to systems and politics no longer recognized by civilized governments. We hold as reprehensible any intrusion of the Church upon the domain of the state. We hold as alike reprehensible any intrusion of the state upon the domain of the Church. The loyalty of the Church of every name to the high claims of the state has been repeatedly demonstrated. We deal with principles, not policies. To affirm that "religion is the opiate of the people," is to deny a service that has proved of incalculable value to the state. Persecution has never stayed the progress of religion and it never will.

Deep human instincts are not readily uprooted. The reign of terror during the French revolution witnessed an abortive attempt to force the Church

* Introductory address delivered by Bishop Freeman as presiding officer at a large meeting in D. A. R. Constitution Hall, on Sunday afternoon, March 9, "to show sympathy for all subjected to religious persecution in Russia". The principal speaker was the Reverend Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice-president of Georgetown University and Director General of the Papal Relief Mission to Russia.

to abdicate, and it signally failed. Our modern world revolts at any attempt to enslave a people. It refuses to recognize the validity of any effort at economic or political reforms that strikes at the most cherished of human institutions. It regards as barbarous the persecution of men for exercising what they hold to be their inalienable rights. To destroy objects that are held as sacred, that are related to the holiest of human experiences, to hold up to contempt and ridicule practices that long usage has hallowed, is to do violence to our most cherished rights and privileges.

If religion means anything, it means the knitting of men together in a great, universal fellowship. It knows no differences in race or tradition, its language is that of the soul, its bounds are as wide as the earth and its sympathies coterminous with human life the world over. To deny sympathy and such aid as we may consistently give to any people, however foreign they may seem to us, is to violate a fundamental principle of all religious teaching. If we show our generous sympathy to those whose bodies are scarred, if we hasten to bring succor to those whose homes are wrecked by earthquake and fire, surely we shall not be denied the right of protest when our brethren are imperilled for holding to their age-old religious beliefs and practices. It is no intrusion upon a state's sovereign rights to give voice

to feelings and emotions that are the deepest and holiest in our nature.

Allowing for all the discrepancies of unauthenticated reports, for all the biased and prejudiced statements that are given currency, there is indisputable evidence that the present Russian government is pursuing a policy of extermination of institutions and organizations whose avowed purpose is the propagation of religion. Says one of her distinguished sons, himself a former revolutionist and minister under the Revolutionary Provincial Government, Paul Miliukoff, "according to the official plan, there will be no religion in Russia by 1933."

"Many of those churches which under Soviet law had been allotted to religious organizations are being closed. The ikons are burned and the bells removed."

It is to register our unfailing sympathy for our persecuted brethren in Russia that this meeting is called today. It is a happy and significant circumstance that the representatives of great religious bodies in America, find here an opportunity for fellowship in an appealing and compelling cause. May God give those in power in Russia a better judgment, a kinder sympathy and a truer understanding of the criticalness of a situation that involves millions of their people and fills with deepening concern and alarm the nations of the civilized world.

GENEROUS OFFERINGS NEEDED TO CLAIM CONDITIONAL GIFT

A conditional gift of \$250,000 towards the cost of erecting one of the Transepts of Washington Cathedral to become available as soon as \$850,000 additional is pledged or given for this purpose, was announced on April 2 by Bishop Freeman. The donor, a business man of large affairs, wishes his name withheld but shares the hope of the Cathedral trustees that the terms of his gift will be met speedily.

Since the offer was made other benefactions totaling more than \$250,000 and including two gifts of \$50,000 each have been received. Therefore less than \$600,000 needs to be raised to insure the construction of one of the two impressive units on which the building program for 1932 is now concentrated. In some ways it is a critical hour for the enterprise.

Information on how this challenging emergency can be met will be furnished gladly by Bishop Freeman or Senator Pepper, Chairman of the National Executive Committee for Washington Cathedral.

Carlisle Cathedral Teaches Architecture

By the Very Reverend Henry V. Stuart

Dean of Carlisle

THE Cathedral of Carlisle has suffered much in past ages, but it is of very considerable interest, and has many factors of striking beauty. It consists of a very fine choir of the 13th and 14th centuries, transepts with a central crossing under the tower and a very short nave of only two bays, the five western bays having been pulled down by Leslie and the Scots in 1646.

It was originally built in the beginning of the 12th century as the Priory Church of the Augustinian Priory of Carlisle. Ten years after it was finished, Henry I, in 1133, founded the diocese of Carlisle and made the Priory Church into a Cathedral. The arches of the old Norman nave next the tower show signs of settlement which appears to have taken place during the building, from which the arches of the main

arcade and the triforium are badly pulled. The clerestory arches are perfect, and allowance has been made in the building by which they are kept from the deflection caused to those below them.

In the 13th century when the old Norman choir was pulled down and a very fine early English choir built in its place, 12 feet wider than the old one, this extra width was all added to the north side, compelling the walling up of the Norman entrance to the north choir aisle and the building of a new one. This Early English choir had the whole of its interior destroyed by a disastrous fire four years after it was finished, and only the outside walls remain, but the monks of that day started again with undaunted courage and rebuilt the choir, actually lengthening it eastwards by one bay.



THE EAST WINDOW PRESENTS UNUSUALLY FINE PIECE OF DECORATED TRACERY
In the foreground one sees the choir which destroyed by disastrous fire in the 13th century was rebuilt with undaunted courage by the monks of that day



THE CHOIR IN CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (LOOKING EAST) IS IN DECORATED STYLE
The juxtaposition of the 13th and 14th century work gives great interest to the Cathedral which really forms a kind of text book of architecture.

The work took one hundred years, and is in the decorated style. The east window, in which is the old 14th century glass, is said to be one of the finest pieces of decorated tracery in England. The juxtaposition of the 13th and 14th century work gives great interest to the Cathedral, which really forms a kind of textbook of architecture.

There are many special features which might be mentioned, but to do so would perhaps be tedious. Attention may, however, well be called to the stalls and their canopies, and the exquisite carving of the misereres. Just east of the stalls on the north side is a fine carved oak screen of the

16th century of Flemish workmanship, and two excellent old English screens, one of which bears the initials of a 15th-century prior, enclose the small Chapel of St. Catherine.

The authorities of the Cathedral have just installed a heating apparatus in place of the five old stoves at a cost of about £1,300. They are now faced with the necessity of spending about* £800 on the cleaning and improvement of the fine organ. A further alteration is being made by which some rather prison-like railings which enclose the Cathedral yard will be taken down, so as to make it much more accessible.



The Right Reverend Frederick L. Deane, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, has found much response in this country to his plan to build a new Cathedral in his see city to commemorate the consecration in Aberdeen of the first American Bishop, Samuel Seabury of Connecticut. The cornerstone will

be laid next summer when Anglican bishops from all parts of the world will be in attendance at the Lambeth conference.

The site for the Cathedral across from Aberdeen University has been selected and it is expected to be the most beautiful religious edifice in Northern Scotland.

New Dean Comes to New York Cathedral

CHOOSEN in the midst of a successful career as a parish head to assume larger tasks as Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, the Very Reverend Milo H. Gates, D.D., comes into the forefront as a new leader in the American Cathedral movement.

As successor to the Reverend Howard Chandler Robbins, D.D., now Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, Dean Gates brings to his new task an understanding of and sympathy with the problems of cathedral building through long service as a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He was formerly vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, in New York City.

The Right Reverend William T. Manning, D.D., Bishop of New York,

epitomized the qualifications of the new Dean in the following statement: "Dr. Gates is, in my judgment, peculiarly qualified for the important office of dean of the cathedral. He has great ability and power as a preacher, with a special gift for interesting men; he is well known to the diocese and the city and holds already a place of high influence; he is a man of recognized scholarship and has unusual knowledge in the field of church architecture, as attested by his appointment as a member of our General Convention Commission on Church Architecture and the Allied Arts and as chairman of our Diocesan Commission on Church building. In addition to this Dr. Gates has a gift for friendly relationships, has in singular degree the confidence of those representing the different shades and grades of church-

LIVING STONES IN BYGONE CENTURIES

In a manuscript by William de Wanda, Precentor and afterwards Dean of Sarum, preserved in the Cathedral library there, there is a record of the very first ceremonies connected with Salisbury Cathedral.

In the year A. D. 1220, on the day of St. Vitalis the Martyr, being the fourth of the calends of May (which was the twenty-eighth of April), the foundations were laid by Bishop Richard Poore, a rich and powerful prelate.

"On the day appointed for the purpose the bishop came with great devotion, few earls or barons of the country, but a great multitude of the common people coming in from all parts; and when divine service had been performed, and the Holy Spirit invoked, the said bishop, putting off his shoes, went in procession with the clergy of the church to the place of foundation singing the litany; then the litany being ended and a sermon first made to the people, the bishop laid the first stone for . . . the Pope Honorius, and the second for . . . Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal . . . , at that time with . . . the King in the Marches of Wales; then he added to the new fabric a third stone for himself; William Longespee, Earl of Sarum, who was then present, laid the fourth stone, and Elaide Vitri, Countess of Sarum, the wife of the said earl, a woman truly pious and worthy because she was filled with the fear of the Lord, laid the fifth. After her certain noblemen, each of them added a stone; then the dean, the chantor, the chancellor, the archdeacons and canons of the church of Sarum who were present did the same, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of the people weeping for joy and contributing thereto their alms with a ready mind according to the ability which God had given them. But in process of time the nobility being returned from Wales, several of them came thither, and laid a stone, binding themselves to some special contribution for the whole seven years following."

The first celebration of divine service in the new Cathedral was on St. Michael's day, 1225. Stephen Langton was present.



THE VERY REVEREND MILO H. GATES, D.D.—DEAN OF NEW YORK CATHEDRAL

Photo by Marshall Studio

manship, and his wide human sympathies have made him the friend of people of all faiths and of every sort."

Dr. Gates assisted in the revision of

the Prayer Book. Some years ago he declined election as Bishop of Cuba. The new Dean is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Amherst College, and of the General Theological



Photo copyright by Antoinette B. Hervey

AN INTERESTING STUDY IN GRACEFUL COLUMNS

This intercolumniate vista in the recently completed Nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine shows major and minor piers with colonnettes—also a glimpse of the arcade, triforium and base of the clerestory windows—likewise wall windows and engaged clustered column. It is hoped to open the Nave for worship in a year or so. Pilgrims now find this newest portion of the fabric on Morningside Heights a source of inspiration as they walk beneath its lofty arches, going to and from services in the choir and crossing. It represents a great achievement in modern Cathedral building

Seminary in New York City. He was decorated by the King of the Belgians and made a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

He has given evidences in the past of keen interest in the general subject of Cathedral symbolism and architecture. On numerous occasions he has spoken in a most friendly way of Washington Cathedral. His installation as Dean should mean, therefore, an even closer fellowship between these two Cathedrals. In accepting the call the Dean expressed great regret in leaving the Chapel of the Intercession but, he said, "one must answer the call to stewardship."

The interest felt throughout New York City in his installation was attested by the attendance of delegations from other faiths to witness the simple but impressive ceremony. All of the Cathedral clergy

took part in the service and the trustee of the Cathedral marched in the procession. Every seat was occupied, with many standing in the rear of the nave.

Among the distinguished guests and heads of delegations present were District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain, General William Barclay Parsons, Rabbi Aaron Eisenmann, Dean F. J. E. Woodridge, of Amherst College; Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Clergy Club of New York, and Henry L. Bryan, of the National League of Masonic Square Clubs. Colonel Humphreys, Major Bles and Colonel Johnson headed a delegation from the 102d Regiment Combat Engineers, of which Dean Gates was chaplain during the World War.

The ceremony of installation itself took but a short time. Bishop Manning, as he and



Photo copyright by Antoinette B. Hervey

DIAGONAL VIEW SHOWING TWO BAYS OF THE NAVE

In interpretation of the picture Mrs. Hervey, who is familiar with all phases of New York Cathedral, points out the major and minor piers, the colonnettes receiving their loads at different heights, glimpses of triforium and clerestory, and the arches, balustrade and oculi bounding the bays at their eastern and western sides ("internal buttresses") not to overlook the lines of light sweeping up the colonnettes and soffit. The names of thousands of donors who made this beauty in architecture possible will be recorded in the golden Book of Remembrance now being executed by the Birmingham Art Guild in England and ultimately to be placed in a bronze and marble shrine to be erected in the Nave so artistically pictured on this and the adjoining page



Photo copyright by Antoinette B. Hervey

IMPRESSIVE VIEW SHOWING SEXPARTITE VAULTING OVER TWO DOUBLE BAYS OF NAVE
This upward glimpse also indicates the tops of the piers and colonnettes from which vault ribs and
arches spring at different heights—also quadripartite vaulting over the aisles.

the new Dean stood facing each other, with hand clasped in hand, symbolic of a long friendship and of even closer comradeship in the future. The Bishop escorted the Dean to "the stall pertaining to his office" as the ceremony ended.

Dr. Gates then preached the sermon, which was a vigorous appeal for more religious force in the life of the nation and an eloquent exposition of the place of the Cathedral today. "For this our Cathedral is being built," he exclaimed "to help us in the practice of the worship of God. All these shrines, standing as representative of every human activity, shall here be placed, because their place and purpose is to make those who come here feel themselves more nearly and more clearly in His presence." The Dean's voice seemed suited ideally to the capacious Cathedral, every word of his sermon being heard in all parts of it.

The Dean comes to his new post at a fortunate time in the history of the

Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Only a million and a half dollars are needed to complete the parts now under construction and it is hoped to open the beautiful Nave in a little more than a year.

The bronze and marble shrine to be erected in the nave for the Golden Book of Remembrance containing names of half a million donors to the Cathedral is now being executed by the Birmingham Art Guild in England. The contract is to be signed soon for the bronze doors for the central portal of the west front to be given by the field force of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a memorial to its late President, Haley Fiske. This portal is so large, it is said, that an ordinary parish church could fit into it.

Throughout the Church, in this and other lands, Godspeed is given to Dr. Gates as he begins his inspiring work as Dean of the Cathedral of St. John in America's largest city.

General Pershing Faces Another Army

ON Washington's Birthday, General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War and Chairman of the National Committee for Washington Cathedral, spoke from the motion picture screen to audiences in theaters throughout the United States and Canada of his intense interest in the building of the Cathedral in the Nation's Capital.

The film, which motion picture authorities estimate will be viewed by some 40,000,000 persons before it is returned to the libraries of the Paramount Company as an historical record of a great national figure's voice and appearance, reveals General Pershing inspecting the architect's model of Washington Cathedral.

As sound recording is translated into speech and amplified to the groups

viewing the picture, he speaks, clearly and distinctly of satisfaction at helping to bring about the realization of an edifice such as George Washington conceived "as the symbol of our faith in the principles of religion"; of the Cathedral's present construction status, and of the place the Cathedral is destined to hold in the life of the American Republic.

The words are simple but compelling. The message is brief but revealing. Few have heard it without gaining a new conception of America's war-time leader and of the great undertaking on Mount Saint Alban which he has so close at heart.

"His appeal," declared the Birmingham, Ala., *News* in an editorial shortly after the picture's initial appearance, "revealed the ideal that glows within the inner life of the

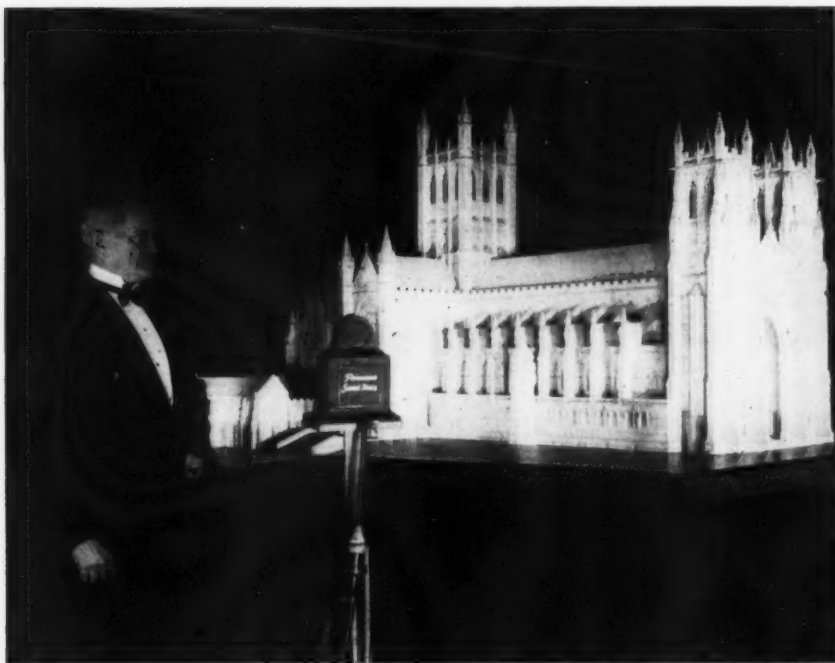


Photo by Paramount Sound News

SENDING A CATHEDRAL MESSAGE TO AN AUDIENCE ESTIMATED AT 40,000,000

As chairman of the National Committee for Washington Cathedral, General Pershing is shown making his first talking picture which, at his insistence, is devoted exclusively to the need for completing the Cathedral in the Nation's Capital. (See page 4 for text of his address)

United States Army. Not in the storm-cloud or whirlwind, but rather in the still small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart may that army's real strength be found. And John J. Pershing is that ideal's incarnation in his own generation."

General Pershing's appearance before the sound picture camera was a demonstration of his devotion to the Cathedral. In his peace-time pursuits he has preferred to serve modestly and inconspicuously. Although one of the notable personalities of the present age, he has quietly avoided public appearances. Not until he realized that the sound motion picture afforded an opportunity to tell the people of the United States of the significance of Washington Cathedral did he consent to a formal recording.

In agreeing to express his views on the building of Washington Cathedral for distribution by Paramount Sound News, General Pershing specified that every effort should be made to insure a picture that would command the attention of theater-goers throughout the land. He felt that the message of the Cathedral should be presented as effectively and compellingly as possible.

The film was recorded in the Curator's Office on Mount Saint Alban. Expert representatives of Paramount Sound News supervised the arrangements. The office where pilgrims are welcomed was transformed into a miniature motion picture studio. A battery of five high-powered lights was installed. The model was moved and adjusted until the proper camera angle

was achieved. Draperies were secured from New York to provide a suitable background. Traffic was halted on adjacent roadways to prevent the chance rumble of a passing motor car from reaching the microphone.

General Pershing entered into the spirit of the event with characteristic understanding. "Do not hesitate to correct any mistakes," he said. "I have visited the Hollywood studios and I know that the actors have to repeat scenes time after time." Several repetitions of the address were requested by the camera and sound operators in order that the National Chairman's voice might be reproduced as faithfully as possible. More than an hour

of photographing was required until the film experts were satisfied that the most satisfactory results had been achieved.

Paramount Sound News not only distributed completed prints of this picture to theaters throughout the land but presented copies of both sound and silent versions to the Cathedral. These are expected to prove of exceptional value. It will be possible to use them on future occasions at meetings of Cathedral friends in various parts of the country and thus General Pershing may address many gatherings in behalf of the Cathedral that he does not attend in person.

Grace Cathedral Makes Notable Progress

ONE of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to the memory of a Churchwoman is seen in the widespread response to the Lydia Paige Monteagle Memorial, described in the Christmas issue of THE CATHEDRAL AGE. The goal of \$42,000 was oversubscribed in February and construction of the memorial, which is to be the great doorway in the south transept of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, is now under way.

More than 450 of Mrs. Monteagle's friends sent gifts from all sections of the United States and from several foreign countries, it is reported by

Mrs. Norman B. Livermore, chairman of the women's committee which sponsored the memorial enterprise. There were offerings small and large, from missionary outposts and from homes of wealth. With the gifts came letters of touching tribute which revealed how wide and democratic had been Mrs. Monteagle's interests and how great had been her generosity. The fact that the subscriptions came in response to simple telling of the memorial plan is significant of the affection in which Mrs. Monteagle was held.

Work was started on the south transept of Grace Cathedral almost at



FIVE BISHOPS INSPECT RECENT WORK COMPLETED ON SAN FRANCISCO'S CATHEDRAL

Following luncheon given by the Bishop of California in honor of the Assessor to the Presiding Bishop. From left to right—Bishop Parsons; the Right Reverend Edwin F. Robins, Bishop of Athabasca in Canada; Bishop Burleson; the Right Reverend Frederic L. Deane, Lord Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney; and the Right Reverend Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles.

the same time the memorial goal was attained and the steel frame is now nearing completion. The apse, crossing and north transept are also under construction and finishing touches are being put on the Chapel of Grace and the Baptistry. The latter are expected to be available for one of the several overflow services at Easter when great throngs of people come to the Cathedral to worship.

The methods and materials being used in building Grace Cathedral were of great interest to the Right Reverend Frederic L. Deane, Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, who spent a week in San Francisco recently. He expressed amazement at the results obtained with concrete and cast stone and asked many questions about the building program. The Scottish bishop is himself engaged in securing funds to erect the Bishop Seabury Memorial Cathedral in Aberdeen.

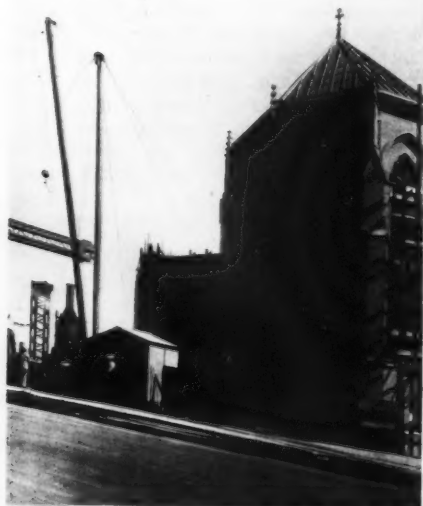
While in San Francisco Dr. Deane was a guest at a luncheon given by Bishop Edward L. Parsons in honor of the Right Reverend Hugh Latimer

Burleson, Bishop of South Dakota, and at the table were also the Right Reverend Edwin F. Robins, Bishop of Athabasca, from the Peace River Country; and the Right Reverend W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles. After the luncheon the visiting bishops were escorted to the Cathedral and shown about the site.

That a bishop from Scotland, a bishop from the Canadian Northwest, a bishop from South Dakota and a bishop from Southern California should meet in San Francisco in the course of their natural travels is an interesting commentary on the city's strategic location for a Cathedral. In this connection it is perhaps of interest to note that Bishop Burleson was en route to Hawaii to consecrate the Reverend S. Harrington Littell as Bishop of Honolulu. With him went Bishop Parsons, to whom the voyage held a certain historic interest, for it was his predecessor, Bishop Nichols, who sailed to Honolulu in 1902 to officially take over the church in the islands from the Church of England.

The Right Reverend Charles S. Reifsnider, Suffragan Bishop of Tokyo, was another San Francisco visitor prior to sailing for the Orient to resume his work there. He participated in a brief service of thanksgiving for progress of Cathedral construction which was held on the site during the annual diocesan convention early in February.

"To those of us who are endeavoring to carry on the program of Christianity in the Orient this cathedral that is rising above the Golden Gate will be most significant," said Bishop Reifsnider. "When we set sail from our native land we shall see its towers rising above the city to inspire and strengthen us on our way, and when we return it will welcome us back. More than that, to the peoples of the Orient who enter America by this gateway the cathedral will be an outstanding symbol of a great and Christian nation."



CHAPEL OF GRACE NEARS COMPLETION
The derrick is hoisting steel for the apse

Yuletide Greetings Take Jazzy Turn, Survey Shows

Cards Displayed In Downtown Windows Depict Reindeer And Sleigh Giving Way To Planes. And The Pictures On Some—Whew!

A merry Christmas, one and all;
(Mix that hooch strong, guy, and how!)

As the Yuletide candles tall
(Kid, you're just the cat's meow!)
Glow from windows in the night
(Can that small-town "greetings" bluff)

May the children's dreams be bright.
(Get hot, Santa, do your stuff!)

Read 'em and weep. Or laugh, as they may affect you. For the jazz age, which sociologists tell us is passing in most departments of life, appears just to have bit the Christmas cards, and with a vengeance. Modern science will have its due, and the sleigh and the reindeer are being elbowed out by airplane planes and the loud speaker. And the voice of the wisecrack is abroad in the land.

A check-up of the stationers' displays will show you just how old-fashioned you are if you are going downtown and buy cards with old English snow scenes, fir trees or Santa Claus, and which say nothing more original than "Merry Christmas."

'Nick Wouldn't Know Self

It's an odds-on bet that kindly old St. Nicholas wouldn't know himself as he is depicted now, standing, with his comfortable old fur cap at a rakish angle, by the side of a ballyhoo man in front of a sideshow tent. The good saint occupies a platform that you know was vacated just a minute before by a grass skirt dancer; and he is beating a drum for all he is worth. The legend expresses the hope that your Christmas will go over big.

Once the good old soul got the drum, he appears unwilling to give up beating it. Another card shows him pounding away on a little one, and on still a third card he is looking mournfully at a great big drum, the head of which

has been broken in. This card says "Merry Christmas; it can't be beat," or words to that effect.

Scotch Santa

Then there is the Scotch Santa, who is glad Christmas is close, and the air-minded Santa, about to squeeze into the cockpit of a snappy-looking monoplane, and the Down East Santa, who has chin whiskers, and says "I'll awan" and "B'gosh."

But the saint has nothing like a corner on the greeting market. The animals run him a close second. There are the dogs of all shapes and sizes which bear the same old tales, or make no bones of how glad they are to greet you, or which are doggoned happy to extend the good old paw at this holiday season. And then there are the cats whose whiskers or meows this holiday season is just like.

Old Ones Still Sold

Then, just by way of variety, there is the inebriate whose wandering footsteps in the snow spell a cheery holiday message, and the comic golfer who doesn't quite know why he is on the card, but who looks swell in bright reds and greens, and the one-toothed baby with distended jaws, who says a mouthful, and the telephone girl who calls a new number, but has the same old line, and finally the sheik and shebas after John Held, who know that Christmas is nothing but a lot of apple sauce.

Of course, if you are determined to buy cards with the same scenes, colors, and wording which have sufficed at Christmas for some years back, you will be able to find them. All of the shops still carry them, and some of the more conservative have not accorded diplomatic or commercial recognition to the more up-and-coming variety, but in the less unbending establishments the salespeople say that the peppier they are, the better they sell.

WHY CATHEDRAL CHRISTMAS CARDS?

Read the adjoining clipping taken last Christmastide from a leading newspaper in one of the large Eastern cities.

When the trend to semi-pagan, cheap, and occasionally vulgar art and legend in Christmas greeting cards was called to the attention of Washington Cathedral four years ago, Bishop Freeman and his associates decided that it was well within the missionary purpose of the Cathedral Foundation to take the initiative in offering Christian cards emphasizing the sacred significance of the Holy Nativity.

An artistic series of cards of this character were offered in 1926 to a selected list of members of the National Cathedral Association and other friends of the Cathedral. The instant response proved that there is a demand for Christmas cards bearing remembrances of the event that occurred in a humble Bethlehem stable.

From this beginning the Cathedral's distribution of Christmas cards has increased nearly twenty fold. More than 55,000 friends in all parts of the country sent offerings for the 1929 series and already several thousand orders are on file for the 1930 series—quite different but more beautiful than ever—now in process of creation.

The New Presiding Bishop

By Canon Anson Phelps Stokes

THE election of James DeWolf Perry as Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church brings to this position a man admirably trained for his important and difficult task. His father was a highly honored clergyman of our Church and both parents were of distinguished American stock. He received as good an education as the country can offer—at the Germantown Academy, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. He was respected and loved as rector of large parishes both in Fitchburg and New Haven, and has been the very effective Bishop of an historic Diocese. This has been small enough to give him close contact with clergy and people, and varied enough in its character to give him first-hand knowledge of the needs of a large city with its manifold problems, as well as those of small towns and rural communities.

As an officer of the Church War Commission in the World War; as a member for many years of the National Council and a leader in its reorganization; as Chairman of the Executive Committee of our Church in connection with the Conference on Faith and Order as well as of the Board of Trustees of St. George's School, Newport; as a member of the Chapter of Washington Cathedral; and as the active sponsor of the work of the Church Army, he has had broad experience of the needs and problems of the Church, and has shown marked executive ability.

Even more important than his past record are the assets of his character and personality. He is a man of broad culture, complete sincerity, great kindness of heart, much personal charm, real wisdom and deep spirituality. I can speak of these things advisedly from the intimate friendship of over twenty-five years. He is naturally conservative, being intensely loyal to the ideals of worship and of the Ministry enshrined in the Book of Common Prayer. He holds a moder-

ately advanced Church position—devoted to the Catholic ideal and to the best in Catholic tradition, and yet at the same time anxious to preserve those simple and vital elements of New Testament faith and practice restored to the Anglican Communion at the time of the Reformation. He has sympathetic points of contact with all groups in the Episcopal Church and with many outside of it. His emphasis on the Church and its apostolic ministry appeals especially to the High Churchman, his freedom from affectation and his interest in evangelism to the Low Churchman, and his human interests and Christian tolerance to the Broad Churchman. His experience at Lausanne and his intimate friendship with Bishop Brent broadened his outlook and increased his capacity to see the good in points of view differing from his own. There is every reason to believe that with his natural openness of mind and his sense of responsibility in his new position, he will develop still further his power of leadership as he helps the Church to adjust itself—in full loyalty to Christ—to the demands of Twentieth Century scholarship and of changing social conditions.

Bishop Perry is at his best in conference. He always gives his entire attention to any problem which faces him, discussing it with courteous and sympathetic frankness, and trying to solve it in the spirit of the Master. Indeed, it would have been hard to find for this position a Bishop who combines the Christian graces with as much fairness and administrative capacity. Fortunately, he comes to the position when still relatively young, fifty-nine, and in excellent health, so we may in the Providence of God look forward to his filling it for many years to the satisfaction of most fair-minded men and to the great spiritual profit of the Church.

Bishop Perry's temperament and interests are those of a most loyal Christian, profoundly interested in making the Church a greater factor



THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES DeWOLF PERRY, D. D., BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND

in bringing the Kingdom of God into the world. His genuinely religious nature, his missionary zeal, his glowing and responsive personality, his transparent sincerity and kindness, his broad experience in the work of the Church, and his good abilities both as a speaker and organizer, will prove

assets of value, while Mrs. Perry, with her deep spirituality and unusual graciousness and distinction, will always be a source of strength to him in his work. Both will continue to be specially loved at Washington Cathedral, whose interests have always been very close to their hearts.

The Quest for a Jarvis Letter

By Marcus Benjamin, Ph.D., LL.D.

Lecturer of Washington Cathedral

AUTOGRAPH letters of many of the early bishops of our church in the United States are becoming exceedingly scarce, and of them all, letters written by Bishop Abraham Jarvis are probably the most difficult to obtain. Indeed, when I began the gathering in 1911 of portraits and letters of our American Episcopate for Washington Cathedral, I was told by a well-known collector that I might succeed with perseverance in securing the entire series with one exception and that was a letter of Bishop Jarvis.

For a decade or more I have made every effort to obtain this much desired item, but no matter how promising the clue, I was doomed to failure in the end. One elusive suggestion was made to me many years ago by the Reverend Canon DeVries who has always shown great interest in my work.

He insisted that if I could find the lady who was Miss Lucy Jarvis that she could help me as there were certain family papers in her possession which he felt sure would include letters written by her distinguished ancestor. Unfortunately I was never able to find the lady.

As a final resort I wrote to the Honorable Burton Mansfield, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Connecticut, con-

cerning my great desire to complete the Cathedral collection by obtaining a Jarvis letter and later received a reply that I would soon be visited by a lady who would help me.

In March she arrived at my office and Mrs. Smith proved to my delight to be the long lost Miss Jarvis whom Canon DeVries knew many years ago. She became interested in the collec-

tion, a portion of which she saw, and she promised that on her return to her home she would send me a letter, which finally came into my possession in May.

And so the long quest came to an end.

The letter itself deserves a brief description: It is addressed to "Mrs. Ann Jarvis, Middletown" and is dated "Cheshire, Nov 17, 1798", where he had gone on a visit. It begins laconically, "My dear". The Bishop briefly refers to the trip and

then writes about "Sammy", evidently his son, who is "very well and full of spirits among the boys". He hopes "to return home as soon as possible". He is most solicitous about his horse and desires that he may be given "hay from the mow overhead" and "get oats to give to him". The weather he fears may be "bad" and if it "should be too cold for the apples to be safe in the garret, as there are but few, I



BOOKPLATE OF BISHOP JARVIS

wish you would let Mrs. Alling fetch them and put the barrels in the little cellar so as to keep them safe until I get home". The letter is signed "I am Your affectionate Husband, Abraham Jarvis".

Bishop Jarvis was an interesting character. He graduated at Yale in 1761, and was ordained to the priesthood in England on February 19, 1764, by the Bishop of Carlisle, and on his return to his native Connecticut became rector of Christ Church in Middletown. At the beginning of the War of the Revolution he fell under popular displeasure as he would not concede that the Declaration of Independence dissolved his ecclesiastical obligations to the Church of England, and in 1776 he presided over a convention of the Episcopal clergy held in New Haven at which it was resolved to suspend all public worship in the churches as it was deemed unsafe to continue the reading of the entire liturgy.

On the death of Bishop Seabury in 1796, Jarvis was chosen to succeed him, but he declined. However, a year later he accepted an election to the bishopric of Connecticut becoming the eighth in the succession of our American Episcopate. His consecrators were Bishops Provost, Bass, and White. He himself participated in the consecrations of Bishops Moore of New York (1801), Parker of Massachusetts (1804), Hobart of New York (1811), and Griswold of the Eastern Province which included the present states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (1811). He remained in Middletown until 1797 and then moved to Cheshire from where in 1803 he removed to New Haven, where he continued until his death on May 3, 1813, two days before his seventy-fifth birthday.

Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington, it is interesting to add, compiled during his student years a "Genealogy of the Jarvis Family". The bookplate of Bishop Jarvis is shown on the accompanying illustration.

It apparently represents the arms of the Diocese of Connecticut and the motto, I assume, is that of Bishop Jarvis. The signature is a facsimile of the autograph of Bishop Jarvis.

Our Cathedral collection of the portraits and autograph letters contains portraits of more than 360 bishops, beginning with Seabury continuing down to the recently elected Bishop Thomas of South Carolina and Bishop Binsted of Tohoku. In other words it is practically completed. The series of letters still lacks complete letters of Bishops Seabury, Provost, Moore, Freeman of Arkansas, and Riley, although there is a document signed by Provost, a signature of Moore, a sermon of Freeman, and finally, I have the promise of a letter of Seabury.

* * * *

Since the foregoing article was put in type another autograph letter written by Bishop Jarvis has come to the Cathedral Collection as a gift from Miss Ellen A. Jarvis, a great-granddaughter of the Bishop.

It is by far the best letter of this distinguished Father of our early Church that I have ever seen. It is written to his son the "Reverend Samuel F. Jarvis" then rector of St. Michael's Church in "Bloomingdale, New York" but who afterwards became historiographer of the Church.

The letter possesses a special interest in being one of the very last ever written by Bishop Jarvis for it is dated New Haven, April 21, 1813, and was received four days later. It bears this inscription in the handwriting of the son: "The last letter I received from my father. He was taken sick April 29th and expired May 3rd."

The contents of the letter are for the most part personal having reference to "your Mother" who has had "several returns" of an indisposition. One sentence may be of historic interest. It says: "Will you tell me how affairs were conducted at Trinity Church on Easter Monday? What the

legislature have done in their last session for that corporation? If the Vestry have obtained their object. I suppose the other churches must shift for themselves, or bow to their will."

I quote the closing paragraph as of interest:

"Will you call on a Mr. Noah Talcot in the city & enquire of him whether a green chest & a Box has been left with him, directed to Mr.

John L. Lewis; & whether they have been sent on to Mr. Lewis? Martha has written to his Mother, that they have not been received, & that they do not know what has become of them. If the things are with Mr. Talcot, let them remain there, & beg you to inform your mother, & she will write to John—I am in as good health as usual, Your Mother joins in love with your affectionate Father—Abraham Jarvis."

Book Review

"Churches of France," text by Dorothy Noyes Arms, etchings and drawings by John Taylor Arms. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1929. \$20.00.

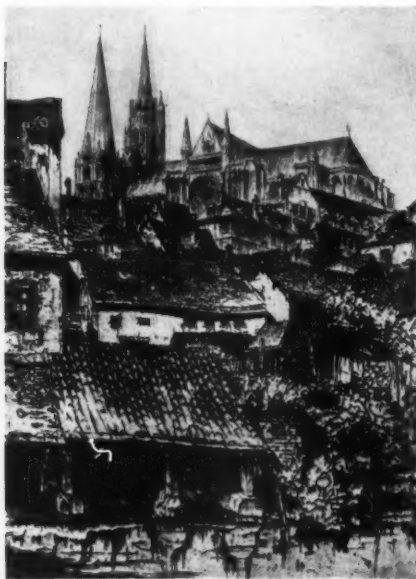
Those who already know and love France will feel a pleasant glow of satisfaction as they turn the pages of this impressive book; those who hope some day to have that wonderful experience will have their interest quickened. In the foreword to "Churches of France" Mrs. Arms says, "Every country has a special message for every one of us"—which, in a sense, sets the tone of the entire volume. Mrs. Arms and her husband,

John Taylor Arms, have shown what France means to them, but there is just enough of the personal touch to lend spice and authenticity to an unusually successful book of foreign travel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arms have made sundry pilgrimages to France, visiting many a remote and lonely spot of which the fast going tourist never hears. Their particular quest was churches and cathedrals which she could study for their architecture and history, and he, with his delicate and discerning pencil could draw. One feels that the Arms know their architecture, and there is just enough of the technical to satisfy those with a similar leaning without, on the other hand, overwhelming those who are not sure of reference to apse and transept.

But, after all, it is the spirit of each church which they try to catch—and do. For instance, Mrs. Arms says, and makes you feel, that Notre Dame de Paris is "the very heart of France"; and no one would fail to respond to Mr. Arms' beautiful etching of this great church showing its towers high above clustered buildings, with the Seine which "bathes its foundations" in the foreground. His etching of the facade of Rouen Cathedral he calls "Lace and Stone" and it is remarkable how perfectly it portrays the intricacy of the marvelous stone detail.

While Mr. Arms catches the wonder of the stone detail, Mrs. Arms gives charming glimpses of the Cathedral towns and their people. We learn bits of history which show how much the churches have meant in the lives of the succeeding generations; what tragedy or exaltation, what miracles of sacrifice and devotion are carved in the stone as everlastingly as the delicate sculpturing. One gains through the combination of the many lovely drawings, both etching and pencil, and their linking to the life and spirit of the people, a new appreciation of the French "sensitiveness to loveliness," and a willingness to agree that "the paths in France lead always to beauty."



Etching by John Taylor Arms

CHARTRES—THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME—FROM THE RIVER

Trustees Adopt New Plan for Cathedral Organization

IN the spring of 1929, the Chapter of Washington Cathedral arranged through the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Efficiency for the making of a survey and complete plan of organization for the rapidly expanding corporate business of the Cathedral Foundation. This work was undertaken by Mr. Paul L. Rapp and his recommendation as epitomized in the organization chart presented on this page were adopted by the Cathedral Chapter on November 14th.

It will be seen that of the seven departments, two are not as yet established; namely, the Department of Missions and the Department of Charities. The only organization listed under the heading of the so-called Department of Missions is the College of Preachers, of which the Right Reverend Philip M. Rhineland, DD., LL.D., as Warden, is the head.

In carrying the new plan of organization into operation:

The Reverend William L. DeVries, Ph.D., D.D., who has been for many years Chancellor and Acting Precentor, resigned the Chancellorship and was elected Precentor in charge of the Department of Worship.

The Reverend G. Freeland Peter, D.D., was elected Chancellor in charge of the Department of Education.

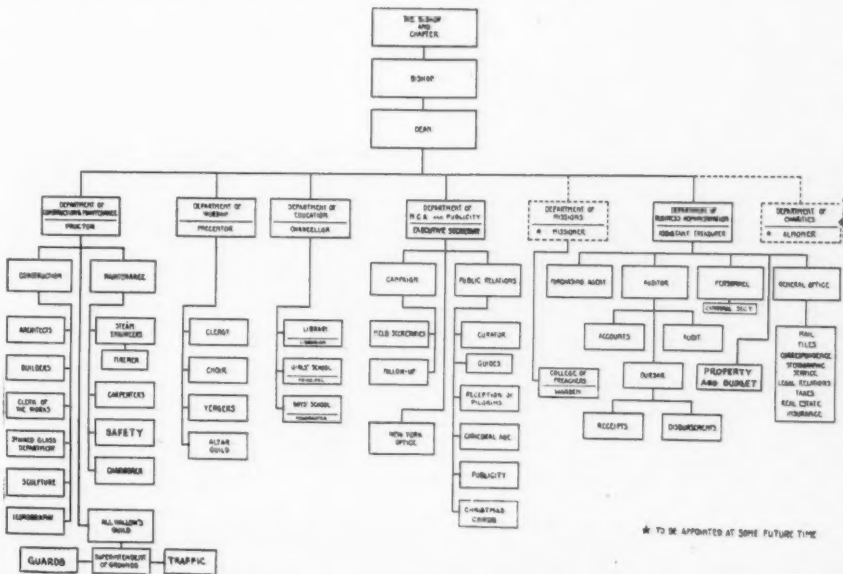
Mr. Charles Hazlehurst was appointed Proctor and head of the Department of Construction and Maintenance.

Mr. Edwin N. Lewis, as Executive Secretary, was appointed head of the Department of the National Cathedral Association and Publicity.

M. J. Alison Scott was appointed Assistant Treasurer and head of the Department of Business Administration

The head of the entire organization is the Bishop of Washington, who, with the Chapter, is the ultimate authority.

The Dean, as the Bishop's Secretary of Administration and his





CHARLES HAZLEHURST

representative, is the officer to whom the department executives report. They constitute, according to the recommendations of the efficiency report, the Dean's cabinet and will be called together at regular intervals for consultation, thus developing under the Dean "a spirit of mutual understanding and helpfulness and assure a harmonious and effective administration of the Cathedral's activities."

Finally, it should be pointed out that under the plan of reorganization, the chart is not dealing with things entirely new. With the exception of the two departments to be established at some future time, all the functions and activities outlined on the chart are in existence. Therefore, the plan really involves a rearranging and a regrouping of the work of the Cathedral Foundation.

The Dean's announcement of the reorganization to the Cathedral staff concludes with these words: "The Bishop, Dean and Chapter hope that everyone associated with the Cathedral organization will feel that we are continuing with our work as in the past, except that our whole organization ought to benefit in the future from the improved supervision and direction afforded under the new plan.

Charles Hazlehurst, who, as Proctor, becomes head of the Department of Construction and Maintenance, was born in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and attended Chestnut Hill Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. After being engaged in railroad and power plant construction in Colorado for two years, he entered the public utility field in Seattle, Washington, for eight years. Mr. Hazlehurst also was active in the salmon business in Alaska for one year.

He enlisted in the coast artillery of the National Guard, State of Washington, in June, 1916, which mobilized for the World War the following July. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the field artillery in June, 1918, and was discharged October 1, 1919.

Mr. Hazlehurst then became associated with the N. and G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, and worked in different capacities at their works at Cumberland, Maryland, and in their Philadelphia office until December 1, 1929, when he resigned as Secretary and Treasurer of that company to become associated with Washington Cathedral. He first became interested actively in the Cathedral undertaking in 1928, when he was appointed Business Manager of the Department of Stained Glass at Huntingdon Valley,



J. ALISON SCOTT

Pennsylvania, which was then being established by Mr. Lawrence B. Saint.

In 1920 Mr. Hazlehurst married Ethel M. Glen, of Schenectady, New York, and their family consists of three children. From a vocational standpoint, Mr. Hazlehurst is interested in mountain climbing and belongs to the Mountaineers of Seattle and to the American Alpine Club.

J. Alison Scott took up his duties February 1st as Assistant Treasurer and head of the Department of Business Administration. He was born in Philadelphia and received his preparatory schooling first at the Episcopal Academy in Overbrook and later at Kent School under the direction of the Reverend F. H. Sill, O.H.C. Having entered the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1921, he interrupted his college course to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, in May, 1918. On being commissioned Second Lieutenant of infantry, the following September he was ordered to Alfred University, Alfred, New York, where he was attached to the Students' Army Training Corps unit. He was discharged

December, 1918, and re-entered the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1921 Mr. Scott entered the employ of the Insurance Company of North America in the marine department, serving in New York and Hartford as well as in Philadelphia. Four years later he became associated with the Edward W. Patton Company, general agents in Philadelphia for the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company. He continued with that organization until he was invited to join the staff of the Cathedral Foundation.

Mr. Scott was elected a member of the vestry of St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia early in 1928, resigning when he moved to Washington. He was married on January 23, 1930, to Frances Fielding, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and they have established their home at 3136 P Street.

The Editor of THE CATHEDRAL AGE, who, under the new plan of organization continues his work as Executive Secretary, has been associated with the Cathedral undertaking since the Spring of 1924.



In Memoriam

Right Reverend Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D.*

Apostle of world peace and church unity was the late Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Right Reverend Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D., LL.D., of Chicago.

He was an ardent worker for international peace. In his annual Peace Message on last Armistice Day, delivered at St. James' Cathedral, Chicago, Bishop Anderson said:

"Peace, the most important and the most costly thing in the world today, can be acquired only through righteousness and Christ-

ian love. Peace is first an individual virtue and second, a social condition, but it can never become the latter until multitudes of men have peace in their souls. When man is willing to settle his moral, social and political problems before tribunals of reason, intelligence and spiritual power, instead of by brutality and force, peace will come nearer a reality. This condition can be brought about only through righteousness and Christian love."

Bishop Anderson likewise was a missionary at heart. He began his ministry in a small lumber settlement in Ontario, Canada, and his interest in missionary projects had never waned. He had insisted in missionary projects receiving their share of con-

* (Appreciation based on an article written by Joseph Boyle, Editor of "The Diocese of Chicago," when Bishop Anderson was elected Presiding Bishop last November.)

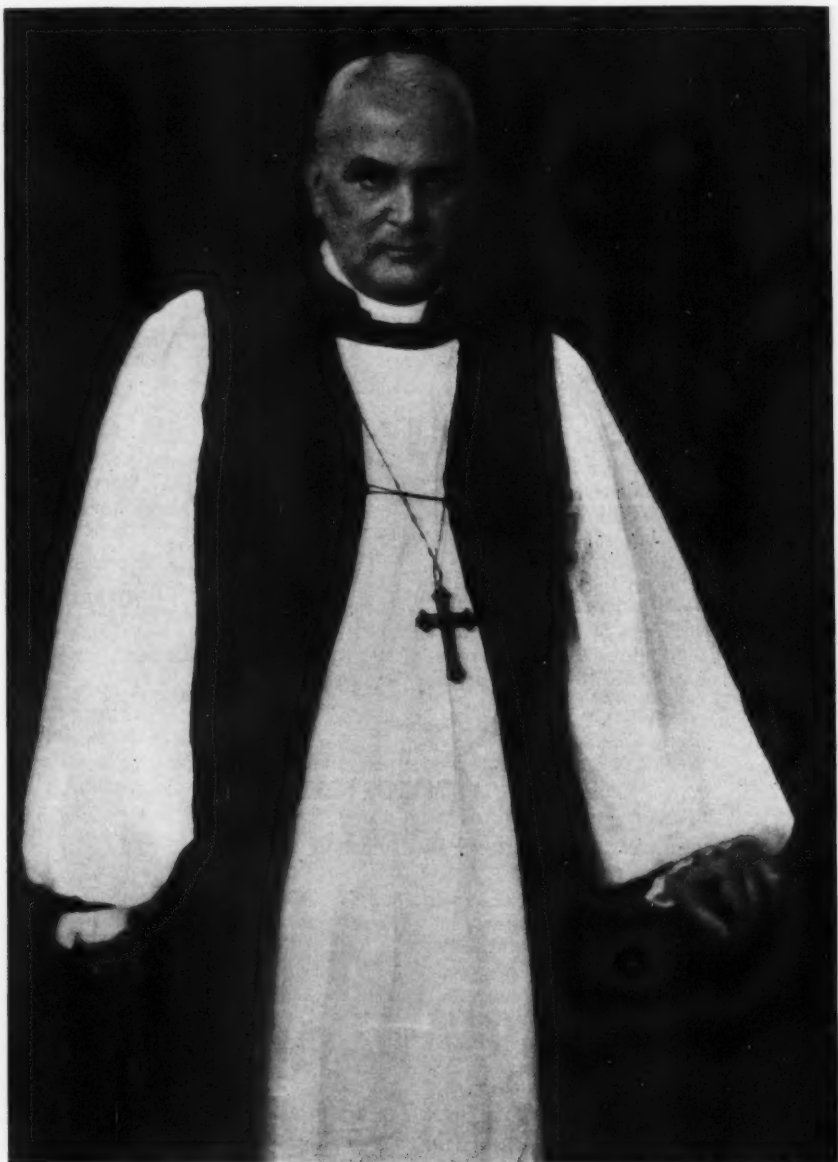


Photo by Harris & Ewing

THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES PALMERSTON ANDERSON, D.D., LL.D.

Late Bishop of Chicago and Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Born September 8, 1864—Died January 30, 1930

tributions to the Church and had promoted missionary projects in his own diocese of Chicago.

Bishop Anderson had become known as a builder and organizer—a man of excellent business sagacity, but of a modest and retiring disposition. A biographer had said of him recently:

“With perhaps more of force than gentleness in his make-up, he is yet beloved, especially by children, as well as revered by all who know him. He attaches great importance to preaching which he does preeminently well, and although making little appeal to the emotions, is yet deeply concerned with moral questions. He is demo-

cratic and kindly, and is a dominant but self-effacing figure in any group or gathering where he may be.”

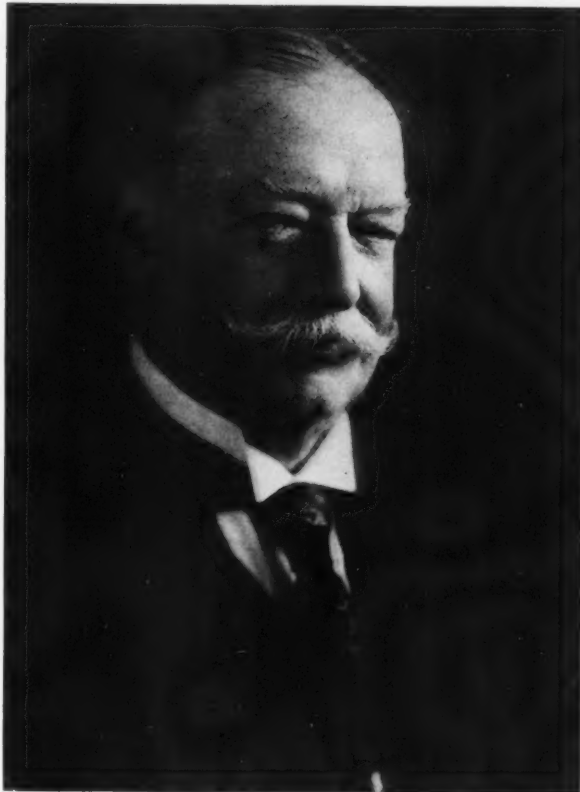
The outdoors presented a great call to Bishop Anderson. He loved nature and usually spent his summers at his lodge in the northern Wisconsin woods, tramping, fishing, reading and studying nature. When approached by reporters in Washington Cathedral, after his election as Presiding Bishop, he began talking about trout fishing in Wisconsin streams, indicating his constant interest in outdoor life.

An outstanding figure in the life of the Church, he will be sadly missed.

William Howard Taft

Through the far-reaching and mysterious medium of the radio, the Cathedral in the Nation's Capital twice led millions of his countrymen in services in honor of the late William Howard Taft, former President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Special prayers in his behalf were broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting Company's network at even-song on February 27th by Bishop Freeman, who prefaced the service with these words: “From the Cathedral in the Capital a nation-wide call to prayer is made at this hour in behalf of one of America's foremost sons. Former Chief Justice Taft lies critically ill in his home. His incomparable service to the nation as Secretary of War, President of



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

*Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.*

November 25, 1927.

My dear Anson:

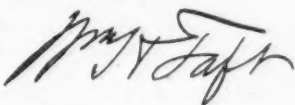
I am very much interested in the success of the movement which Senator Pepper is leading to raise a fund large enough to complete and endow the Cathedral in Washington on St. Alban's Heights. I am a Unitarian and not an Episcopalian, but I think it is very important that everything should be done in the Capital to evidence the interest that the Protestant people of the United States have in the success of religion and religious institutions. The older I grow, the more certain I am that morality is dependent upon the spread of religious conviction to prevail in the government and civilization of this country. It certainly will greatly aid that cause to have a suitable, constant reminder of it in the form of a great Cathedral on a beautiful site in the Capital of our Nation. Already it has shown its usefulness in the call upon it that the public makes. While the Protestant Episcopal Church has not the largest popular support, it is one that leads in formal religious devotion and one that may well attract the support of all churches, whether orthodox or liberal. The Roman Catholic communion includes a little less than one-fifth of our population, and I think that on the whole the Protestant Episcopal communion is the most conspicuous representative of that group of churches called "orthodox" and "evangelical". Every friend of good government and of the strength and spread of morality among the people will welcome

LETTER SHOWS MR. TAFT'S INTEREST IN COMPLETION OF WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL
Addressed to his friend, Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, more than two years ago and now published in full for the first time, it sets forth that " * * * "Every friend of good government and of the strength and spread of morality among the people will welcome a church like Washington Cathedral to lead the Protestant movement at the capital. It gives it—and it deserves—a national leadership which all the others in the group are quite willing to yield to it * * * ".

-2-

a church like Washington Cathedral to lead the Protestant movement at the Capital. It gives it - and it deserves - a national leadership which all the others of the group are quite willing to yield to it. I earnestly hope that success may attend the effort to create a Cathedral that shall represent at the seat of government⁶ our Nation the religious inspiration that that government has always found among its people.

Sincerely yours,



Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D. D.,
2408 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

the Republic and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gives him unique place in our history. We bid our people to prayer for one who is universally held as the most beloved of the Nation's outstanding public servants. May the God and Father of us all have him in His gracious care and keeping."

On March 11th, the day of his funeral, the Cathedral again, through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, sent forth from coast to coast a service of sacred and memorial music while the body of the late Chief Justice was being borne from All Souls' Unitarian Church to its last resting place on a knoll in Arlington Cemetery.

The service was conducted by the Reverend William L. DeVries, Ph.D., D.D., Canon and Precentor of the Cathedral, and the music was rendered by the Cathedral Choir of Men and

Boys under the direction of Edgar Priest, Organist and Choirmaster.

This service, which began at 2.34 p.m. and ended at 3.21 p.m., was as follows:

Funeral March.....Chopin
Hymn, "O God Our Help in Ages Past,"

Music to the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," Sir Walford Davies.

Anthem, "The Souls of the Righteous are in the Hand of God," T. Tertius Noble.

Dead March from Handel's Oratorio, "Saul."

Hymn, "Abide with Me."

"Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's Oratorio, "Elijah."

Both services were broadcast through Station WMAL, in Washington, which is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

Colonel John Heth Finney

The Diocese of Washington as well as St. Paul's Parish and Washington Cathedral lost a valued friend and lay worker in the sudden passing of Colonel John Heth Finney on January 29th. Colonel Finney had a unique record of lay service in the Church. One of the most consecrated laymen of the Diocese of Washington, he gave himself unstintingly to its service.

A vestryman at St. Paul's Church for more than twenty years, Colonel Finney was active also in the Laymen's Service Association, in the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and was an active lay reader. He devoted many Sundays to conducting services in rural parishes in the Diocese. He was well versed in the history and traditions of the Church. In the Bishop's Crusade in February, 1927, he was associated with the late Right Reverend Charles Palmerston Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, and Dr. Whitaker

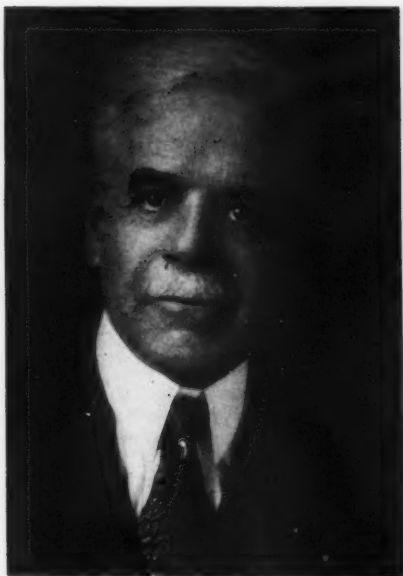
of Memphis, in meetings held in Omaha.

Colonel Finney crystallized an interest of years in Washington Cathedral finally in an active association with the Cathedral Staff as Curator. He was first attached to the Cathedral in assisting in the plans for the General Convention in the summer of 1928, then became Curator and assistant to the Business Manager of THE CATHEDRAL AGE. His Cathedral service was a great joy to him. He loved people and had a genial manner which won many friends for the Cathedral.

On January 28th he put in a full day's work in the Curator's office, was cheerful and happy, bade his associates farewell, and went home. That night he was seized with a heart attack and died shortly before dawn the next morning. When the news flashed through the Diocese of his passing, there was general grief. Touching tributes were paid to his memory by persons whose lives he had influenced for good. From all quarters came condolences to his sorrowing family which includes his widow, Mrs. Mary Whiting Finney and two daughters, Mrs. Paul W. Evans, now in London, and Miss Minna Booker Finney in Washington.

On January 31st, the office for the Burial of the Dead was read for him in St. Paul's Church. The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, contrary to usual practice, gave an eloquent and appealing eulogy to his departed friend and co-worker. Burial with full military honors took place in Arlington Cemetery.

His personal life was as full of interest as his churchly career. He was born in Amelia County, Virginia, October 10, 1865, son of Lewis Harvie and Minna Booker Finney of Powhatan and Amelia Counties. His boyhood was spent in Powhatan where he was educated by private tutors.



COLONEL JOHN H. FINNEY

Colonel Finney began his business career in Richmond, Virginia, and soon won success as an electrical engineer. For twenty years he was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and was a vice president and member of its Board of Directors. He also belonged to the Society of American Military Engineers and was on the executive Board of the American Engineering Council.

Colonel Finney had an enviable world war record which included being Major of the 105th Regiment of Engineers, 30th Division, an overseas special mission on the Joint Army-

Navy Airship Board, and an assignment at Fort Humphries with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. When the armistice was signed, Colonel Finney was a student at the Army War College. He was a past commander of the A. P. Gardner Post of the American Legion.

At the recent fourth annual fellowship dinner in honor of the Bishop of Washington, five hundred laymen stood in silent prayer in tribute to Colonel Finney and Commander C. T. Jewell who had entered Life Eternal since the previous dinner.



Mrs. Elizabeth R. C. Stevens

Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond (Case) Stevens, widow of Frank S. Stevens, and for many years noted for her benefactions to the town of Swansea, died at her home in Swansea Village last night. She was in her 81st year and had been ill of pneumonia for 10 days.

Mrs. Stevens was noted for her public-spirited generosity. The fortune that her husband accumulated as vice president of one of the pioneer stage coach combines of the United States, was used freely in community betterment.

In devoting much of her wealth to public works, she was following the example of her husband, who built the Swansea Town Hall, a substantial stone building which stands on the main street of the village. Mr. Stevens's will provided for the erection, after his death, of the Swansea Public Library and Christ Memorial Church, two fine stone buildings.

In 1908 Mrs. Stevens gave the Frank

S. Stevens Memorial school to the town. She also established a Rest House, a magnificent house for clergyman and others of the Episcopal Church, to which she was deeply devoted. The institution is a brick building, advantageously located on a hillside.

In October, 1927, Mrs. Stevens donated \$75,000 for the construction of one of the four massive central piers of the Washington Cathedral in Washington, D. C. She was one of four contributors of like sums to the project, which was part of a nationwide movement to secure \$6,800,000 immediately and \$30,000,000 ultimately for the stimulation of religious life of the country by the completion and adequate endowment of the Cathedral and its associated institutions. The pier for which Mrs. Stevens donated \$75,000 is in memory of Henry Vaughn of Boston, the original architect of the edifice.

The College of Preachers at Work

In order that readers of THE CATHEDRAL AGE may have some idea of how the College of Preachers of Washington Cathedral is carrying on its work, the following summary of several recent conferences is presented with lists of selected books recommended for those who may be interested in giving further study to the subjects discussed:

It is impossible, ordinarily, for the clergy to leave their parishes during Advent and Lent, so the conferences during those seasons are generally given over to laymen of the Church who gather at the College of Preachers over the week-ends. However, it was possible to gather a group of the rural clergy of the Diocese of Washington for a conference from December 9-13.

Those who attended were:

The Reverend Messrs. Alfred Cheetham, Fred A. Cook, Guy H. Crook, Charles E. Crusoe, Philip Dales, Morris Derr, Joseph P. Gibson, Aubrey C. Gilmore, Reginald F. Hall, F. L. Metcalf, F. Alan Parsons, J. L. Showell and Thomas D. Windiate.

The leaders were the Bishop of Washington and the Warden of the College, and their subjects included: "The Preaching Mission in the Diocese", "Preaching the Creed", "Our Lord as Preacher", "Pastoral Ministry", "The New Prayer Book", "Confirmation and Church Schools" and "The Technique of Preaching".

The week of Christmas when the parochial clergy are too busy to come, was utilized by holding a conference on "Work Among the Foreign Born", with the Reverend Robert F. Lau, D.D., of the Church Missions House as leader. Members of this conference were chiefly professors of Pastoral Theology in the various seminaries. They included:

The Reverend Messrs. J. Cullen Ayer, C. Sturges Ball, Thomas Cline, Frank Gavin, Norman B. Nash, P. V. Norwood, W. C. Seitz and W. F. Whitman.

In addition there were:

Canon Bridgeman, of Jerusalem; the Very Reverend J. G. Hammerskold of Yonkers; Father Leontius Leontiou, a Cypriote Deacon from the General Seminary; Father Pantaleimon Papageorgio, of the Philadelphia Divinity School; Colonel Zouboff, representing the Metropolitan Platon; the Reverend Henry Einspruch, a Hebrew Lutheran; the Reverend Sisto Noce, from Erie; the Reverend W. C. Emhardt, Ph.D., and The Reverend Thomas Burgess, D.D., both of 281 Fourth Avenue.

The immediate aim of the conference was to reach the students in seminaries through their professors, and to give them some preparation for ministering to the foreign born in their normal parish duties.

From December 30 to January 4 the Bishop of Central New York, the Right Reverend Charles Fiske, D.D., led a conference on "Teaching the Life of our Lord". The members were:

The Reverend Messrs. I. deL. Brayshaw, Horace M. Brown, T. N. Carruthers, I. A. Evans, Moultrie Guerry, Sumner Guerry, Cyril Harris, Lloyd B. Holsapple, Earl B. Jewell, R. H. Kendrick, Ernest V. Kennan, Raymond L. Seofield, Jay G. Seacord, S. T. Sparkman, S. R. Tyler, H. W. Wells and J. P. Wilkins.

Some idea of the course may be gained from one paragraph in the Bishop's first lecture:

"The great need of the Church today is not preaching but teaching; or, perhaps more definitely, preaching which is teaching. All morals are

really rooted in belief and creed and conduct go together. The present confusion in morals is basically due to shakiness in belief. The difficulty which men find today in aligning themselves with organized religion, with undertaking the responsibilities of Church membership and receiving the Sacraments, is due, not so much to the inability to reconcile science and the Christian revelation, but chiefly to an uncertainty as to what the Christian Faith actually is and to a conviction of the unpracticability of the Christian Life in the complex economic organization of society today."

The following books * were recommended:

Nairne—The Faith of the New Testament.
Rashdall—Principles and Precepts.

* Titles of books recommended in several conferences are printed only once.

Fiske—The Christ we Know.
Fiske & Easton—The Real Jesus.
Gore—Jesus of Nazareth.
Kirkland—The Great Conjecture.
Gore—Belief in Christ.
Hodgson—And Was Made Man.
Easton—The Gospel Before the Gospels.
Armitage Robinson—The Historical Character of St. John's Gospel.
Charnwood—According to St. John.
Latham—The Risen Master.
Gore—The Sermon on the Mount.

The Very Reverend Henry B. Washburn, D.D., Dean of the Episcopal School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, lecturing from January 13-18, took as his subject, "The Preacher and Church History".

The Dean held his group spell-bound by his ability to recreate great men in the history of the Church and to show them to be almost our contem-



Photo copyright Keystone View Company

THE BISHOP OF LONDON READING CONGRATULATORY LETTERS ON HIS 72nd BIRTHDAY
An informal photograph which reminds the friends of Washington Cathedral of his visit to Mount Saint Alban in 1926, when he officiated at the hallowing of an historical brick from the first church at Jamestown, placed in the wall of the Apse of the Cathedral as a symbol of the continuity of the Church through the ages.

poraries in vital and throbbing experience. He showed the practical value of Church history in life today, in making men feel that they are one of a vast company comprising not simply their contemporaries but all those great figures that have lived since the time of Christ: fellow-workers of Phillips Brooks, of St. Francis of Assisi, of St. Augustine and St. Paul. "It is not only today that counts, the knowledge of the past makes us better able to live right now and gives a wider discernment of how to help others."

Members of this group were:

The Rev. Messrs. Joseph N. Barnett, Johnstone Beech, Howard Brinker, Samuel H. Edsall, Harold J. Edwards, Allen Evans, Jr., Bliss Everitt, Edwin S. Ford, Wallace E. Goodfellow, Charles J. Harriman, Victor M. Haughton, Earl M. Honaman, Victor W. Mori, William C. Patterson, Thomas L. Small, Kirby Webster, Stephen Webster and Dudley D. Zuver.

The following books were recommended:

Wilmot-Buxton—The Story of Hildebrand.
Macdonald—Lanfranc.
Church—Saint Anselm
Hutton—Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Pirie-Gordon—Innocent the Great.
Workman—John Wyclif.
Pollard—Thomas Cranmer.
Muller—Stephen Gardiner and the Tudor Reaction.
Froude—Life and Letters of Erasmus.
Sedgwick—Ignatius Loyola.
Hutton—William Laud.
Overton—John Wesley.

The Reverend Granville M. Williams, S.S.J.E., was the leader of the conference on "Present-Day Expository Preaching" held January 20-25.

The members were:

The Reverend Messrs. Otey R. Berkeley, Leslie F. Chard, Fenimore E. Cooper, John R. Dallinger, Percy R. Deacon, Edward S. Doan, A. Gordon Fowkes, Frank Dean Gifford, Fr. Leopold Kroll, Jr., Alfred Law-

rence, Merrill M. Moore, Roy S. Rawson, John L. Roney, Carleton F. Sage, A. L. Schrock, Sherrill Smith, Walter P. Stanley, Morton C. Stone, Gilbert P. Symons, John E. Wilkinson and the Very Reverend Roland E. Philbrook.

He made a strong plea for the return of the expository type of sermon, a more difficult task than either the dogmatic or topical sermon so common today. He explained the method and its advantages and the tremendous need of getting people to know the Bible. He gave an analysis of some sermons by famous preachers to show their structure. Retreats and Quiet Days were explained, and a suggested order for a Quiet Day in Holy Week was outlined.

The following books were recommended:

Gore—The Sermon on the Mount.
Gore—The Epistle to the Ephesians.
Robertson—Sermons Preached at Brighton.
Roberts—The Gospel at Corinth.
Gore—A New Commentary.
Rawlinson—The Gospel According to St. Mark.
Rackham—The Acts of the Apostles.
Fosdick—The Modern Use of the Bible.
Trench—Notes on the Parables.
Trench—Notes on the Miracles.
Luckock—Preaching Values in New Translations, etc.

"Approaches to the Creed", a conference for college chaplains and priests in college towns occupied the week of January 27 under the leadership of Bishop Rhinelander, assisted by the Reverend John Rathbone Oliver, Ph.D., M.D., of Baltimore and the Reverend C. Leslie Glenn of New York. The members were:

The Reverend Messrs. E. C. Boggess, Frank Damrosch, Jr., Leland H. Danforth, Ernest C. Earp, Vincent S. Franks, Edward M. Frear, Edward D. Johnson, Norman C. Kimball, Richard S. Martin, Arlington A. McCallum, Robert N. Meade, D.D., Roland J. Moneure, Drury L.

Patchell, Noble C. Powell, John H. Schwacke, Ronalds Taylor, Malcolm J. VanZandt, Stanley V. Wilcox and the Very Reverend D. Wilmot Gateson.

"How to win the attention and the interest of young people and to lead them to make use of the Creed as a necessity to spiritual activity in the face of contemporary attitude of a creedless, undogmatic religion", might describe this course. Dr. Oliver dealt largely with the approach to young people regarding morals, taking up matters of great practical importance in college work today. Mr. Glenn dealt with other problems of college life from his wide experience.

The following list of books was recommended:

Waggett—Age of Decision.
 Rhinelander—Think Out Your Faith.
 Chandler—Christian Religious Experience.
 Streeter—Adventure.
 Oliver—Foursquare.
 Lippman—Preface to Morals.
 Raven—The Quest of Religion.
 White—Outlines of Psychiatry.
 Cairns—The Faith that Rebels.
 Wieman—Religious Experience and Scientific Method.
 Fiske—The Faith by which we live.
 Oldham—The Catechism Today.
 Rawlinson—Authority and Freedom.
 Fiske & Easton—The Real Jesus.
 Hartill—Necessity of Redemption.
 Thouless—Introduction to Psychology of Religion.
 Needham—Religion, Reality and Science.
 Scott—Holland—Creed and Character.

The Right Reverend John T. Dallas, D.D., Bishop of New Hampshire, assisted by the Reverend Norman B. Nash, of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, led a conference, February 3-8, on the general subject of family relations, dealing with the present status of the family, parent and child relations, sex relations; family tension and breakdown, and religion in the home. A constructive program for dealing with these and similar problems was sought.

Members of this group were:

The Reverend Messrs. Edward L. Aldworth, Philip Baird, Emmons P. Burrill, Donald W. Greene, Robert E. Gribbon, W. Edward Hoffenbacher, Robert C. Joudry, Charles E. Kennedy, Jacob C. Kolb, Albert C. Larned, Vivian A. Peterson, Arthur H. Richardson, Carl Smith, Clarke R. Trumbore, Leigh R. Urban, Robert D. Vinter, and Father William M. V. Hoffman, S.S.J.E., and the Venerable Benjamin F. Root.

The following books were recommended:

Studdert-Kennedy—The Warrior, the Woman and the Christ.



THE CHOIR OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL

A friend of Washington Cathedral now stationed in London on business, sends the above card to Mount St. Alban with this message: "In the sacristy of Chester Cathedral yesterday, Sunday morning, I saw two copies of 'The Cathedral Age,' one open to pictures of the gardens; a large photograph of the Cathedral as it will be when finished; and a large brochure, 'The Story of Washington Cathedral.'" To our London correspondent and to the genial Dean of Chester, who was our guest on Mount Saint Alban in 1926, cordial greetings (Editor's note).

Gray—Men, Women and God.
 Spencer—The Family and its Members.
 Royden—Sex and Common Sense.
 Gillis—The Catholic Church and the Home.
 Richmond & Hall—Marriage and the State.
 Fiske—The Christian Family.
 Gwynne—Divorce in America.
 Mackenzie—Souls in the Making.

The subject of the conference February 17-22 was to have been "The Fruits of the Spirit", by Bishop Hall of Vermont, who was kept away by illness. Bishop Booth, his Coadjutor, assisted by the Reverend Charles Townsend of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, took his place.

Members of this group were:

The Reverend Messrs. Richard A. D. Beaty, Hiram R. Bennett, Malbone H. Birkhead, Nelson W. Bryant, Lloyd S. Charters, Howard W. Diller, John J. Gravatt, Jr., Edwin V. Griswold, Charles C. Jatho, William B. Kinkaid, Robert W. Lewis, Francis D. McCabe, John L. Oldham, William N. Parker, Edgar L. Sanford, 2nd, John S. Williamson, and Father Walter C. Klein, S.S.J.E.

Bishop Booth dealt with "The Wholeness of the Gospel", taking as sub-heads:

(1) "The Hidden Life of the Preacher"—all sermons should be born in prayer and should find their justification and power from inner communion with God.

(2) "The Utterance of the Preacher"—when human weakness has been displayed by divine strength.

(3) "The Preacher as Priest"—the object of all preaching as of all sacraments being, "Behold the Lamb".

(4) "The Preacher as Pastor"—his pastoral ministry as the embodiment of the Gospel Message.

Mr. Townsend dealt with the sacramental approach and the practical technique of religion.

The following books were recommended:

Benson—Instruction in Religious Life.
 Lyttelton—The Faculty of Communion.
 Herman—Secret Garden of the Soul.
 Wareham—An Ordered Life.
 Inge—Mysticism.
 Strachan—The Fourth Gospel.
 Kirkland—The Great Conjecture.
 Barry—Meditation on Holy Spirit.
 Paget—The Spirit of Discipline.
 Von Hugel—Letters to His Niece.
 Robinson—Ephesians.
 The Epistle to the Ephesians.
 Rawlinson—St. Mary, Commentary on.
 Kirk—Conscience and its Problems.
 Hatfield—Psychology and Morals.
 F. Underhill—Life of Prayer in the World.

From February 24 to March 1 the conference on "Pastoral Ministry and Confirmation Instruction" was led by the Reverend Frederic S. Fleming, D.D., assisted by the Reverend Edward H. Schlueter.

Members of this group were:

The Reverend Messrs. George A. Barrow, William F. Bassill, John H. A. Bomberger, Rodney Brace, Samuel B. Chilton, A. B. C. Douthwaite, Ralph H. Hayden, Charles W. Hubon, W. D. F. Hughes, Franklin Joiner, Herbert H. Miller, Charles F. Penniman, Charles W. Sheerin, W. F. A. Stride, Jerry Wallace, Frederick E. Warren and Wilbur F. Wheeler.

This group received a most careful explanation of how to deal with people in all the details of their religious life; especially in preparation for the sacraments, and in bodily and mental sickness, with very helpful suggestions born of the experience of these two noted parish priests.

The following books were recommended:

Gavin—The Jewish Antecedents of the Christian Sacraments.
 Newbolt—The Church Catechism
 Oliver—Fear
 Pym—Spiritual Direction
 Temple—The Church in the Prayer Book

Underhill—Feed My Sheep
 Wescott—Catholic Principles
 Newbold—Speculum Sacerdotum
 Carey—My Priesthood
 Mason—Ministry of Conversion
 Latham—Pastor Pastorum
 Herman—Creative Prayer

The usual devotional life of the conferences includes Morning Prayer and the celebration of the Holy Eucharist before breakfast each day; a Medita-

tion, generally by the Warden, before the first lecture in the morning; Intercessions at noon and Compline at the end of the day.

Each Wednesday evening, the leader of the Conference preached in St. Alban's Parish Church, to the public, on the general subject of his course. That these lecturers made a widespread appeal was evident from the large congregations that attended.



The Library of the College of Preachers

ITS LOCATION

IT WAS a happy thought which placed not only religious periodicals but the library of the College of Preachers in the common room. The shelves built into the end walls, and extending to the lofty ceiling, furnish space for a rapidly increasing collection of books. In this large and comfortable room, with its delightful outlook upon the cloister garth, is centered the social life and fellowship of the group conferences. The books are freely taken from the shelves to for mreference lists for conference topics, or for other special lines of study. The room seems already to have an atmosphere of its own, suggestive of helpful comradship, of patient inquiry in the deep things of our faith, and of resolute endeavor to interpret that faith to the needs of the world.

ITS LENDING FEATURE

The Library has another function quite as important as that of an easily-accessible reference collection on the shelves of the common room. The members of the various groups have the privilege of reading all the books recommended in those conferences which they have attended, and after that of selecting from the general list. The books are sent out in con-

tainers with return postage enclosed, and the request not to keep longer than four weeks. The suggested rule for a definite number of hours each week in directed reading and study is blended with a devotional fellowship which permanently unites those who have thought and prayed together within these walls.

RECENT GROWTH

The number of clergymen taking advantage of the lending feature of the library has increased from 22 on 22 on July 1st of last year to 249 on April 1, 1930. As the library numbers about 450 books, over one-half of them are in circulation. So far no one once having received a book has expressed any desire for a discontinuance of the privilege. On the contrary, hardly a day passes without some letter of appreciation. As new conferences are held, largely made up of men who have not attended previous ones, the list of readers will constantly increase. The bounds to which this service will ultimately expand may in the future furnish a real problem, both in the purchase of books and in the task of mailing them to the clergy. But the present meeting of so evident a need amply justifies its inclusion in the program of the College of Preachers.

Masonic Committee Notes

The Thirty-third Degree of Masonry was conferred upon General John J. Pershing, Chairman of the National Committee for Washington Cathedral, on Monday evening, January 6, at the House of the Temple in Washington. General Pershing was elected to receive this degree at the Biennial Session of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, last October, but was abroad at the time.

The ceremonies of investiture of the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honour were held at the Temple with distinguished Scottish Rite Masons of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia participating. Following the exercises came a dinner with Masons of national importance in attendance. Captain John H. Cowles, Grand Commander, is Chairman of the Cathedral's Masonic Committee.

The growing interest which members of the Masonic fraternity are taking in the completion of Washington Cathedral is indicated by the following extracts from an article entitled "The National Cathedral" in a recent issue of "The New Age":

Bishop Freeman and other notable Masons are interested in establishing a positive link between operative and Speculative Masonry through the medium of the Washington Cathedral. It is well known that in England's famous Westminster Abbey there is a "Poet's Corner," and "Artist's Corner," a "Historian's Corner," and so on. Bishop Freeman has decreed that there shall be a "Masonic Corner" in this cathedral, provided, of course, that the individual Masons contribute.

A very neat sum has already been received for this purpose, but not enough. Every Mason who wishes to be connected with this splendid project can do so by making a contribution of ten dollars. This amount will pay for one perfect ashlar that will go into the building. Besides, the donor will be furnished a Masonic receipt, a metal token and, what is more important, his name will be inscribed in the Book of Remembrance

which will remain permanently in the Cathedral.

If a Mason wishes to contribute more than ten dollars, he may purchase as many of these perfect ashlars as he desires and make presents of them to his Masonic friends, or give them in the name of his mother, sister or father; or he can contribute a mounded stone for fifty dollars, a carved stone for one hundred dollars, or a sculptured stone for three hundred dollars.

Surely this Protestant nation should have an imposing Protestant cathedral in its capital. Let those Masons whom fortune has favored assist in this work.

Please send your check, with the name and number of your lodge, to John H. Cowles, 1733 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and he will see to it personally that every contribution has proper attention.

H. Marshall Doolittle, of Painesville, Ohio, and Mrs. Doolittle called at the Cathedral Offices recently while on their annual spring pilgrimage to Washington. Mr. Doolittle is active as ever in the work of the Masonic Committee, having personally obtained more than 100 offerings for perfect ashlars.

The Reverend Robert Lee Lewis, Field Secretary of the Masonic Committee of Washington Cathedral, was a guest of honor at the meeting of New London Forest No. 72, Tall Cedars of Lebanon of the U. S. A., at which the Governor of Connecticut, the Honorable John H. Trumbull, was made a member.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Rector of the Memorial Church of St. Paul in Overbrook, Philadelphia, and editor in chief of "The Master Mason," has recently accepted appointment as one of the key men on the Masonic Committee and has promised to write an article for one of the forthcoming issues of "THE CATHEDRAL AGE" on "Washington Cathedral and Freemasonry."

The employees of the Post Office Department of Columbus, Ohio, who are members of the Masonic fraternity are combined into a social organization known as the Wayfarers' Club. During the visit of the Reverend Robert Lee Lewis to Columbus last spring he met two of the members of this club at the money order window of the central Post Office. They evinced great interest in the work Reverend Mr. Lewis is doing among the Masons of the country and volunteered to secure subscriptions in terms of plain stones.

With Washington Cathedral Pilgrims from Far and Near

Despite the lateness of Easter this year and the inclement weather in Washington during much of January, February and even March, a total of more than 33,000 pilgrims and worshipers were counted passing through the Bethlehem Chapel, not including other portions of the Cathedral and Close, during the first quarter of 1930. Every state in the Union, many foreign countries, and many creeds were represented in the ranks of those who climbed Mount Saint Alban.

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From far and near comes the testimony of pilgrim of the air as to the effective broadcasting of services from Washington Cathedral. Many of these letters expressed gratitude for the opportunities to join in the worship of this House of Prayer for all the People. Tribute to the clarity of the broadcasts, the beauty of the music, and the sound teaching exemplified in the sermons and addresses, are evidence that this nation is vitally interested in religious matters. Through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System, an hour of the Ash Wednesday service was broadcast. The three hours service of meditation and prayer on Good Friday, one of the most solemn and sacred rites of the Church will be broadcast over the Columbia network for the first time in the history of radio. Bishop Freeman will conduct this service. He approved the broad-

cast in order to bring it to thousands of shut-ins, ill persons, and hospital patients, who will thus be enabled to participate in this solemn service commemorating the death of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. On Easter day there will be the usual broadcast of the choral evensong at 4 p. m. from the Bethlehem Chapel over Station WRC of the National Broadcasting Company.

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A notable group of pilgrims in January included nearly fifty members of the Executive Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs headed by its national president, Mrs. John F. Sippel. By special request a short service was held in the Bethlehem Chapel for the delegates and they were addressed by the Very Reverend G. C. F. Bratenahl, D.D., Dean of Washington, and afterwards escorted through the crypt chapels and the Bishop's Garden.

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Another interesting group consisted of 100 men from the Council of the Church Board of Education and Association of American Colleges who spent several hours at the Cathedral on January 14. After listening to an address by Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, they were greeted in the College of Preachers by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander, the Warden.

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Fraulein Louise E. Beyerman, a noted woman sculptor of Amsterdam,

ONE PILGRIM'S THANK-OFFERING

Three years ago a man and his wife found themselves isolated in a tropical region. The husband was at death's door as the result of a violent infection. In a radius of four hundred miles there was but one white physician and he was not a surgeon, but fortunately his assistance could be secured. In her great anxiety, the wife promised on her knees that if her husband's life should be spared, she would offer her services to the Church in whatever capacity her position as a wife and mother might permit.

The recovery of her husband ensued, but this was followed by the illness of one after another of the various members of her household. Thus three years elapsed before the well-remembered promise could be fulfilled. Then came a visit to Washington Cathedral and the unfolding of her story with its attendant thank-offering in terms of personal service. Within fifteen minutes, the City Missioner of the Diocese was notified of her wish and promised the desired opportunity.

Holland, was an interested pilgrim recently. She was greatly pleased with the plans for Washington Cathedral.

All states in the Union except four were represented among the hundreds of pilgrims who registered in the office of the Curator during the month of January.

A picturesque figure, remindful of the religious feeling of the East was that of Archbishop Nichishy Noguchi, a Nippon Buddhist from Tokyo, Japan, who came to the Cathedral recently escorted by a member of the Japanese embassy staff. He was attired in the gorgeous street robes of his office and through an interpreter expressed keen interest in the project.

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Right from Will Shakespeare's home town of Stratford-upon-Avon, England were a group of English actors who visited Washington Cathedral during the early part of March. They were from the Shakespeare Repertory Players Company on tour from the Shakespeare Memorial Theater in Stratford, and were playing that week in Washington. Several of the actors expressed their delight in finding a 14th century Gothic Cathedral being constructed in Washington and asked for literature to take back to their historic town.

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A notable episcopal pilgrim in March also was the Right Reverend Peter Trimble Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, who spent several days at the National Cathedral School for Girls during his nation-wide swing "around the map" on behalf of missions. Bishop Rowe inspected the model in the Curator's office carefully and reiterated his pleasure that the work was progressing on Washington Cathedral. He was accompanied by a native priest, the Reverend Paul Mather, who was particularly impressed by the sculpture and stained glass work under progress.

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Among the pilgrims from other countries who visited Washington Cathedral during the last three months were: H. L. Waugh, S. F. Smith and Mrs. D. McFarlane, Melbourne, Australia; Francois Lacy, Brussels, Belgium; Bryan Baker, Loughborough, England; Colonel and Mrs. Goss, Stroud, England; G. F. Dilton Neuman, London, England; Mrs. A. A. Parker, Montreal, Canada; W. A. Deane, Oakville, Ontario, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. L. Mair, Stratford, Canada, and Florence R. King, Toronto, Canada; Gingi Bagnara, Gonoa, Italy; Margrebe Larange, Touseberg, Norway; E. A. Stewart, Bureau of Education, Manila,

Philippine Islands; Juan B. Natango, San Lorenzo, Porto Rico; T. G. de Quevedo, Anasco, Porto Rico, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Edinburgh, Scotland; Florence Rothwell, N. S. Wales, Australia; L. Adlington, Cape Town, South Africa; Kalidas Bhattacharjee, Calcutta, India; T. Suescum, Guayaguil, Ecuador; W. Hoerig, Mexico City, Mexico; Ruchan N. Syobi, Turkey; Arthur H. Richardson, Babbabasang, P. I.; Enrique Magana Menendez, Ahuachapair, El Salvador, Central America; Dorothy Keans, Sydney, Australia; Andy Haegler, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Count J. L. Cecojna, Melano, Italy; Lois Maddux, Kaminagare Kawa, Hiroshima, Japan; Mrs. J. S. Burgess, Peking, China; Lucy S. Roberts, Pyongyang, Korea; Betty Reynolds, Manila, P. I.; Mrs. Ruth Frisk, Hyttgatan, Sandviken; Margaret McCrorie, Govan, Glasgow, Scotland; J. W. Nixon, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, and Doris Martinez, Madrid, Spain.

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With the flowering of cherry blooms along the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, thousands of spring pilgrims are arriving in Washington. Many of them visit Mount Saint Alban, especially on Saturday and Sunday. Unusually large numbers are anticipated for Palm Sunday and Easter this year.

ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday afternoon, May 1, has been selected as the date for the annual meeting of the National Cathedral Association and its committees. Invitations in the name of the Bishop of Washington, the Dean and the Cathedral Chapter were mailed on April 12th.

The tentative program calls for the annual business meeting in Whitby Hall of the National Cathedral School at 2:30 o'clock, with addresses by the Honorable George Wharton Pepper, Chairman of the National Executive Committee for Washington Cathedral; Bishop Freeman, the Dean and other leaders in the Cathedral enterprise. Following the meeting, those present will be invited to attend evensong in the Bethlehem Chapel at 4 o'clock.

The remaining daylight hours will be devoted to a reception in the Bishop's Garden and pilgrimages, either in groups or as individuals, to the Crypt Chapels, the College of Preachers building, and other points of religious interest and devotion within the Cathedral Close.

Cathedral Echoes from Many Lands

A recent preacher at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York was the Reverend Charles Thorley Bridgeman, Canon of St. George's Cathedral in Jerusalem who brought a thrilling message from that historic city of Christianity.

The Golden Book of Remembrance of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will have a cover which will be, in itself, a unique work of art made of gifts of old gold, jewels and semi-precious stones, most of the objects having had sacred personal associations for the donors. The record will contain ultimately the names of several hundred thousand men, women and children who have contributed towards the building of the Cathedral.

The Right Reverend S. Harrington Littell, D.D., who was elected missionary Bishop of Honolulu at the special meeting of the House of Bishops held in the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral, on November 13th, was consecrated on February 27th.

The Reverend E. D. Kizer, formerly of Highland Park, Michigan, has become minister-in-charge of St. Paul's Cathedral in Detroit.

Many American friends will mourn the passing of the Very Reverend Thomas Charles Fry, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, England, who died in his sleep early in March. Dean Fry had visited America and Canada recently in behalf of the restoration of Lincoln Cathedral. *The Living Church* commented that "it can be said with truth that the Dean gave his life for his beloved Cathedral."

He was eighty-three years of age. During his tour he raised nearly a half million dollars for the restoration of the Cathedral over which he had presided for many years.

A total of 141,045 persons worshipped in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, during the year which has just closed. The week-day attendance nearly equals the total of Sunday attendance and attendance during the summer is as great as in the winter.

Lady Wolseley of England has presented a beautiful chancel prayer book for the prayer desk of the Suffragan Bishop, to St. Paul's Cathedral in Los Angeles.

More than 40,000 names including that of Lord Kitchener are in the Roll of Honor Book of Liverpool Cathedral recently deposited in that rising fabric. The title page bears an inscription signed by King George V. The Book is a magnificent specimen of the printer's art, bound in cream vellum, fitted with three solid gold clasps and decorated with gold tooling. A specially designed coat of arms is in the center of each cover. Every regiment in the British Army and nearly all the ships of her Navy are represented in the Book.

J. N. Hardy, for 44 years organist of Wakefield Cathedral, England, having played at the enthronements of all three Bishops of Wakefield, retired from that post recently.

Southwark Cathedral, England, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a festival to be held May 18th to 25th. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other notable prelates will preach during that period. A striking feature of the celebration will be the institution of the Cathedral Fellowship, a unique organization for cementing together in service and worship the friends of Southwark Cathedral. For seven days and nights the festival will attract thousands of pilgrims to Southwark.

Grace Cathedral in San Francisco has one of its devoted daughters in the mission field—Miss Bertha M. Beard, who is attached to St. Luke's Hospital, Manila.

The corner stone of Trinity Cathedral, Reno, Nevada, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on January 25, the first anniversary of the consecration of the Right Reverend Thomas Jenkins, D.D. On the following day, the crypt, the first unit of the Cathedral, was dedicated. The second unit of the Cathedral, the Bishop Hunting Memorial Chapel will be started in the spring.

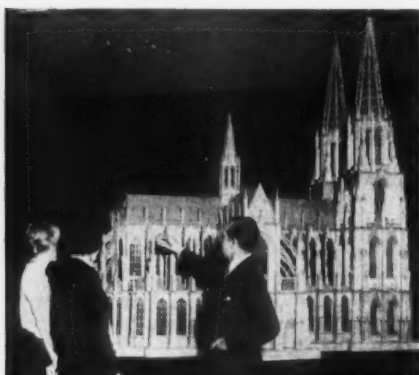
A patriotic service of the Utah Society, Children of the American Revolution, recently held at St. Mark's Cathedral, Salt Lake City, brought together a representative group including the Governor of the State and the mayor of the city.

Coventry is the sixth cathedral in England to have a men's chapel provided for it in recent years. Nearly five centuries ago the Smiths' Guild had their chapel on the site, but since the days of the Reformation this place, on the north side, has been vacant. The chapel is divided from the nave by oak screens. The beautiful old oak Communion table has been in the Cathedral for many years.

St. Isaac's Cathedral, Leningrad, has been converted into a museum, in line with the anti-religious policy of the Soviet regime, and it is reported that an Atheist Society is about to repeat within its walls the famous experiment of Jean Bernard Leon Foucault, French physicist, whereby the rotation of the earth was demonstrated 75 years ago. A pendulum 306 feet long will be used for the test.

Cologne Cathedral, one of the most noted Gothic edifices of the world, is to undergo an exterior cleaning for which three years will be required. About 5,000 turrets will be scraped, not to mention acres of walls and a large number of ornamental features.

Warsaw newspapers report that foreign collectors are negotiating with the authorities of Pelpin Cathedral for the purchase of a copy of Guttenberg's Bible, the price named being \$100,000.



COLOGNE MODEL MADE FROM MATCHES

Westminster Abbey saw another state memorial on March 22nd, when services were held for the late Lord Balfour, former premier of Great Britain at the same hour his funeral was taking place at Wittingehame, Scotland. A memorial service was held at the same time in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Much interest and enthusiasm were exhibited at the annual meeting of the New York Committee of the National Cathedral Association held on March 14 at the home of Mrs. John Henry Hammond in that city.

Mrs. Frederic W. Rhinelander, daughter of Bishop Satterlee and Chairman of the Committee, presided and introduced Bishop Freeman and former Senator George Wharton Pepper, as speakers of the afternoon. The Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon of Washington Cathedral, gave an illustrated lecture on the Cathedral.

Tea was served at the conclusion of the addresses. Among those present were Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Miss Emily Buch, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Miss Emie S. Day, Miss Dyer, Mr. William Gordon Crawford, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, Miss Mary W. Fuller, Mrs. Edmund Grinnell, Major General and Mrs. Grote Hutcheson, Miss Edna Kellogg, Miss Mary LeBoutillier, Miss Maud A. Leland, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Miss Helen Marsh, the Reverend George F. Nelson, Henry Parish, Frederic W. Rhinelander, Mrs. Arthur B. Satterlee, Miss Katharine Satterlee, Miss Grace Scoville, Miss Elizabeth Stone, Miss Anne Stuyvesant, Miss Caroline White and Mrs. Henry White.

Friends of the Cathedral movement in America have been appreciative of the privilege of viewing the artistic and unique model of the Cathedral of Cologne, built by Hans Swoboda, which is now on exhibition in the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York City. Herr Swoboda, who is only twenty years old, began work on his model three years ago. The material used in its construction was composed of match sticks, two and a half million of them being utilized. They were glued side by side and planed smooth. The tiny doors, statues and windows are hand carved from a solid made of sticks glued together.

The model is ten feet in length, nine feet in height, and six and a half feet in width. The beautiful outlines of the Cathedral are well nigh perfect in detail.

At the suggestion of a friend, the young sculptor has brought the model to America where it has been admired greatly.

The Very Reverend William Searlett, L.L.D., for the past seven years dean of Christ

Church Cathedral, has accepted election as coadjutor to the Right Reverend Frederic Foote Johnson, D.D., Bishop of Missouri. Dean Scarlett will be consecrated after Easter.

The American Episcopate has sustained serious losses since the first of the year. In addition to the passing of the primate, Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, the Diocese of Vermont lost its beloved Bishop, the Right Reverend Arthur C. A. Hall, D.D., who preached at the first prayer book service on the main floor of Washington Cathedral in October 1928. The Diocese of New York was bereft late in March of its suffragan bishop, the Right Reverend Herbert M. Shipman, D.D., World War hero and eminent divine, and the Diocese of Massachusetts lost the distinguished reviser of the prayer book, the Right Reverend Charles L. Slattery, D.D.

Menorah Lights, the gift of Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*, to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City will do much to remind worshipers of the considerable debt of the Christian Church to the Older Dispensation and the fraternal and spiritual bond between Judaism and Christianity. The two lights are seven branched and rise twelve feet from the floor.

Of bronze covered with gold they stand on octagonal bases of black marble, and are placed within the sanctuary on either side of the Cathedral high altar.

A forward step in college chapel architecture has been taken in the plans for Trinity College Chapel, Hartford, Conn., the gift of

William G. Mather of Cleveland Ohio, Trinity '77, and a member of the National Executive Committee for Washington Cathedral. The architects are Frohman, Robb and Little, the architects of Washington Cathedral. Worked into the chapel fabric will be several stones linking it with the ancient English church including a small piece of carved stone from Canterbury Cathedral, an old building stone from Trinity College, Oxford, and part of a pillar from the Old Chapel at Trinity College, Dublin.

For nearly twenty years working people passing St. Paul's Cathedral London have dropped thank offering pennies into what are called "preservation boxes" placed conveniently for these mites. Since 1914 these boxes have produced without a break an average of at least a pound a day, resulting in a total contribution of many thousands of pounds composed largely of the offerings of the poor.

Five clergymen are giving a course of Lenten lectures on Church History to the Young People's Fellowship of Christ Church Cathedral in Hartford, Conn.

Noted scientists recently gave a series of Saturday noonday Lenten lectures at St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston.

There are thirty six living rooms in the Bishop's Palace near Ely Cathedral England. It dates back to about the thirteenth century although portions of the Palace were added at various other times.



BISHOP FREEMAN BRINGS THE STORY OF WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL TO NEW ORLEANS. Addressing a gathering of leading business and professional men, he emphasized the need for building a witness for Christ in the Nation's Capital. Sitting on his left is James M. Thomson, publisher of the *New Orleans Item-Tribune*; and on his right, the Very Reverend William H. Nes, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, and Warren Kearny one of the leading laymen in the Diocese of Louisiana, all members of the local committee for Washington Cathedral.

Christ Church Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., celebrated its 100th anniversary in December. The ancient edifice was made a Cathedral in 1918 and the Very Reverend Samuel R. Colladay, D.D., is dean. Trinity College, the noted church educational institution, was an outgrowth of Christ Church activities.

Liverpool Cathedral is distinguished because of fine congregational singing. The Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Liverpool attended a recent carol service and joined heartily in the choruses.

The new Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Reverend F. Head, was enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne on December 23 in the presence of a large congregation.

Much favorable comment has been made on the "radio voice" of the Archbishop of Canterbury whose broadcasts are becoming more and more frequent. The Church of England is beginning to use the "avenues of the air" to spread the gospel message.

A toy service was held in St. Albans' Cathedral, England, during the Yuletide when hundreds of children brought playthings, old and new, which were dedicated to the service of God in brightening the holiday for poor children in homes and institutions. The Bishop of St. Albans received the toys from the hands of the young donors.

The Bible is now published in English, Arabic and Japanese Braille as well as in 37 other foreign languages.

Wells Cathedral was built in part by persons suffering with toothache. The tomb of St. William Bytton, who died in 1274, was famous for dental cures, and pilgrims to the sepulchre contributed to the expenses of construction.

The great east window of Gloucester Cathedral has been called the largest window in the world; it is unquestionably the largest in England—the second being the east window at York.

The Benedictine monasteries were designed to be "schools for God's service."

William Caxton, the first English printer, set up his press in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey.

The choir stalls at Lichfield Cathedral were carved by a Mr. Evans, a cousin of George Eliot. He is said to have been the original of Seth in "Adam Bede."

During the Monmouth rebellion, Wells Cathedral was invaded by a mob bent on destroying the Altar itself. But this sacrilege was prevented by Lord Grey who defended the sanctuary with his sword. Sir Conan Doyle describes the scene in his novel, "Micah Clarke."

Prayer for the Building of Washington Cathedral

O Lord Jesus Christ, who has taught us that all things are possible to him that believeth, and that Thou wilt favorably hear the prayer of those who ask in Thy Name; we plead the fulfillment of Thy promise, and beseech Thee to hasten the building, in the Capital of this Nation, of Thy House of Prayer for all people. Make speed to help us O Lord, whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit, we worship and glorify as one God, world without end. Amen.

Undoubtedly the chief glory of York Minster is its stained glass. There are 25,531 square feet of ancient glass in the church—at least twice as much as in any other English Cathedral, and perhaps more than in any other church in the world. The great east window was glazed by John Thornton of Coventry. The date of the contract was 1405. Glass, lead and workmen were provided at the expense of the Chapter, and Thornton was paid 4 shillings a week, 5 pounds a year, and 10 pounds at completion, for his services.

Canterbury was "the first great English building erected in the Gothic style." It was planned by a French Master-builder, William of Sens, 1175, and was in its early days attached to a Benedictine monastery.

When William Rufus was buried beneath the tower of Winchester Cathedral superstitious people said the tower would fall. They appeared to be justified when their fears were confirmed by the tower's collapse. But men of science report that defective masonry was responsible.

The nave of Saint Albans Cathedral is the longest in England.

Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, is the smallest Cathedral in England.

Mrs. J. Walter Williamson of 602 Market Street, Wilmington, is chairman for Washington Cathedral of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina. Under her leadership active interest in the Cathedral has been stimulated. She has secured several offerings, one of them being for a \$300.00 stone.

Among the later gifts is a memorial stone contributed by St. Cecelia's Guild of St. James' Church, Wilmington, in memory of Sister Cecelia, a most devoted social service worker in the Church who died some years ago.

Preliminary steps toward the formation of a Women's Committee to cooperate with other lay groups now functioning in behalf of Washington Cathedral were taken recently following a luncheon at the residence of Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, in Washington, at which General John J. Pershing, Chairman of the National Committee for Washington Cathedral, and former U. S. Senator George Wharton Pepper, Executive Chairman, were the guests of honor. Mrs. Eustis' father, the late Vice-President Levi P. Morton, was one of the original incorporators of Washington Cathedral.

The Bishop of Washington was present and pronounced the invocation.

The purpose of the Women's Committee, it was explained, will be to help create an intelligent and active interest in Washington Cathedral and its work especially among individuals and groups that have not been closely identified in the past with the Mount Saint Alban undertaking.

Both General Pershing and Mr. Pepper emphasized the importance of making Washington Cathedral available for impressive religious services during the national celebration in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth and expressed confidence that religiously-minded persons throughout the nation would unite in making this possible by providing for the completion of the North and South Transepts.

Both speakers stated their conviction, as laymen who had seen much of public life in Washington, that the building of the Cathedral as a Witness to Christian ideals at the Nation's Capital was a matter of National importance. Senator Pepper said that if the Transepts could be completed by 1932 the remainder of the Cathedral would practically build itself through gifts and bequests as a result of the momentum secured.

The latest book in the comprehensive
Washington Cathedral Series is now available

IT IS

The Practice of Prayer

BY

WILLIAM C. STURGIS, Ph.D.

Preface by the

Right Reverend Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D.,
Warden of Washington Cathedral College
of Preachers

Bishop Rhinelander says: "In Mr. Sturgis there is that rare and blessed combination of ardent zeal and competent knowledge. Science and Religion for him do not need 'reconciliation'. He finds in them close allies, each giving to the other illumination and security. His book is a singularly clear illustration of this. As Warden of the College of Preachers, I am most thankful that it should find its place among the first in the series of our publications."

On Sale

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Washington, D. C.

And Church Book Stores

Published by The Morehouse Publishing Co.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PRICE ONE DOLLAR



AN INFORMAL SKETCH OF BISHOP FREEMAN

Made by Charles Richards, staff artist of the New Orleans Item-Tribune, after hearing the Bishop broadcast radio address on the Cathedral rising above Mount Saint Alban

From Miss Lucy Carlisle Watson, local chairman in Utica, comes the following bulletin:

"Instead of the annual meeting of the Central New York Committee of the National Cathedral Association, usually held on Washington's Birthday, the members gathered on the evening of February 24th, in the beautiful Parish Hall of Grace Church, Utica, to listen to Canon Rudd, who gave a talk on the Cathedral and its garden. Canon Rudd has spoken before in Utica, and much interest was manifested in his return to tell the story of the progress of the Cathedral and to show pictures which made it very vivid.

"In the absence from town of Bishop Fiske, Bishop Coley introduced the speaker to an audience of 300, among those present being many not of our own church, who were especially enthusiastic over the beauty of the Cathedral. The lovely pictures of the garden also elicited much praise. Year by year we feel a growing interest in this National work, which is rising so rapidly on Mount Saint Alban to be a witness for our faith at the Nation's Capital.

"We are grateful to Canon Rudd for coming to Utica.

"Our branch of the Association now numbers 150, several new members being enrolled as a result of the lecture."

In response to a letter which Bishop Freeman sent out recently to about five hundred members of the National Cathedral Association asking that each one secure at least one active member, Mrs. Ellen Abbott Clarke, of Portland, Maine, responded with eleven new members and her check for \$22.00 to cover the annual offerings for 1930.

A Children's Corner has been arranged on the North side of the Crossing of the Cathedral and is to be opened and blessed today. There are books of prayers and instructions which we hope the children who visit the Cathedral will read while they are here. These are not to be taken away. There are cards, however, which the children are welcome to take. The corner is one of the evidences of our wish to make our children realize that the Cathedral is all theirs. (*Note on March 2 Calendar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.*)

In returning the Cathedral stereopticon slides to Mount Saint Alban, Irving U. Townsend, of Boston, writes that after reading a paper he had prepared on Washington Cathedral and what it means to him, he showed the slides at his Club meeting and that they were greatly appreciated by the members. He loaned the slides after he had finished with them to the Reverend Stephen C. Lang, of St. John's Church, Newtonville, who, in turn, showed them at a meeting of the women's organizations, where they were again received with much interest. Mr. Lang informed Mr. Townsend that he intended to borrow the slides again sometime to show before the Men's Club.

General Jan Christian Smuts, the South African statesman, placed a wreath on the tomb of Woodrow Wilson in the Bethlehem Chapel on January 14th with these words: "I place this wreath in memory of America's greatest citizen and a great benefactor of humanity." He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, who acted as General Smuts' escort when the distinguished representative of South Africa went to Richmond as the guest of Governor Byrd.

AN ENCOURAGING LETTER

Bishop Freeman's letter is most interesting! The whole plan of the Cathedral from its inception to the present time, is an expression of unique spiritual value. There isn't anything comparable to it in the world today!—
(*From a member of the National Cathedral Association in Birmingham, Alabama, who sends her annual offering for 1930.*)

The editor shares with the readers of THE CATHEDRAL AGE, this interesting letter:

23 St. James Square,
Bath, Somerset, England.

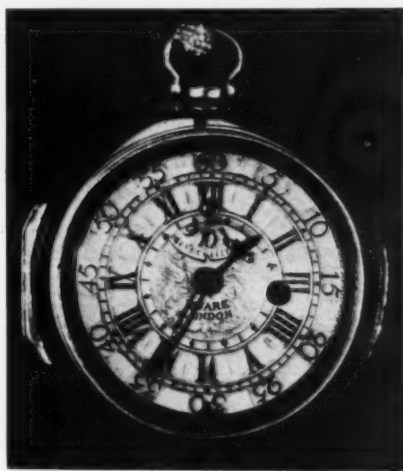
DEAR SIR:

I am told there was a brief notice of the gift by my brother, Canon Wyndham Merewether, of Izaak Walton's watch, and Bishop Ken's New Testament and Seal to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral—in your paper, THE CATHEDRAL AGE. I think the accompanying photograph of Izaak Walton's watch may be of interest to you. Also a sum of money was left by my brother, for the purpose of erecting a statue of Bishop Ken on the west front of Salisbury Cathedral. The work has been entrusted to the well known sculptor, William Wyon, of 8 Boundary Road N. W. London, and he hopes the statue will be complete for erection in early June, 1930. Your readers may be interested in the event.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) W. MORRIS FLETCHER.



IZAACK WALTON'S WATCH

Of which this is a photograph was bequeathed by the Reverend Herbert Hawes, d. 1835 (a great grandson of Izaak Walton's daughter, Anne) to his kinsman, Henry Alworth Merewether (last Sergeant at Law, who left it to his son, Henry Alworth Merewether, Q.C., who in turn left it to his third son, Canon Wyndham Merewether, of The Close, Salisbury Wilts, who at his death in December, 1928, bequeathed it to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to be placed in the Monument Room of the Cathedral.

N. B. Quare, the maker of the watch, was considered the best watchmaker of his period.

ARTISTIC CATHEDRAL POST CARDS

The Curator's Office has just issued an attractive set of Washington Cathedral post cards in sepia and green, including several views, architects' drawings and subjects not hitherto available in this form.

The set of twelve includes the diagonal view of the Nave, the Nave from the main entrance, the Chapel of Saint Mary, the Bethlehem Chapel, the Peace Cross (in green), the Canterbury Ambon, the Glastonbury Cathedral and Hilda Stone, the Jerusalem Altar, All Hallow's Gate (in green), drawings of the completed Cathedral, present construction viewed from Bishop's Garden and the Glastonbury Thorn.

The price for the complete set is twenty-five cents or thirty cents by mail. Orders will be promptly filled if addressed to The Curator, Washington Cathedral, Mount Saint Alban, D. C., or to the editor of THE CATHEDRAL AGE.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Milford, Ohio, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been elected to membership on the National Committee for Washington Cathedral, of which General John J. Pershing is Chairman.

Mrs. Nathan Middleton, Secretary of the Cleveland Committee of the National Cathedral Association, of which Mrs. James R. Garfield is Chairman, was a recent visitor to Mount Saint Alban. She conferred with representatives of the Cathedral staff in reference to a Spring meeting in behalf of Washington Cathedral to be held in Cleveland.

Canon C. Wordsworth, of St. Nicholas Hospital in Salisbury, and grandson of the famous English poet, has prepared an article for THE CATHEDRAL AGE on "The Bishop's Palace Garden in Salisbury," which is scheduled for publication with several interesting photographs in a forthcoming number of this magazine. Among other beautifully illustrated articles to be published during 1930, are a description of All Saints' Cathedral in Albany, New York, by the Very Reverend George L. Richardson, D.D.; an account of the 1300 anniversary of Norwich Cathedral in England, which occurs this summer; and a manuscript which has just come to the editor's desk on the Cathedral recently consecrated in Johannesburg,

South Africa. An article on "Father and Son," by the Reverend Albert H. Lucas, Headmaster of St. Albans, the National Cathedral School for Boys, will also be published.

More than 115 subjects are represented in the great East window of York Minster.

Among the famous personages buried in Winchester Cathedral are Izaak Walton, prince of fishermen, and Jane Austen, the novelist.

William Amory Gardner, who had been associated with Groton School since its founding, left in his last will and testament a bequest of \$50,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia to be used for the building fund.

Commenting on the generous interest taken in Washington Cathedral by his colleague, the Reverend Endicott Peabody, D.D., Headmaster of Groton School, wrote to Bishop Freeman, "It is good to think that this will be especially useful at a time when you are making an effort for the building of the North and South Transepts".

Mr. Gardner became a Master Builder of the National Cathedral Association in 1928 while a house guest of the late Percy R. Pyne, another generous benefactor of Washington Cathedral.

R. A. Watson, of the John Price Jones Corporation, who has been associated with the campaign staff at Washington Cathedral for the last two years devoting special attention to field work of the National Cathedral Association and the Masonic Committee, was transferred on March 15th to Chicago, where he has taken over important responsibilities in connection with a campaign for St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Watson takes with him into his new work the well wishes of his friends in the Cathedral Offices and among the members of the National Cathedral Association.

Among the saints most frequently represented in sculpture in or on the Cathedrals of Europe was St. Christopher. It was a popular belief in the Middle Ages that he saved from sudden death those who looked upon his image.

During recent excavations carried out to strengthen the foundations of Speyer Cathedral, the tomb of St. Adelheid was discovered in the eastern crypt under the altar of the Virgin Mary. A daughter of Kaiser Henry IV, St. Adelheid died in 1090. It was known that she had been entombed at Speyer, but the location of her shrine had long been lost.

The spire of Salisbury Cathedral is the loftiest in England (404 feet).

Form of Testamentary Disposition

PERSONAL PROPERTY

I give and bequeath to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia, a body corporate, the sum of dollars.

REAL ESTATE

I give and devise to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia, a body corporate, and its successors, forever

In the District of Columbia and in most of the states, a will bequeathing personal property or devising real estate should be signed by the testator and attested and subscribed in his presence by at least two credible witnesses. In a few states three witnesses are required.

For additional information about bequests to the Cathedral Foundation please write to the Dean of Washington, Mount Saint Alban, Washington, D. C.

As of possible interest to members of the National Cathedral Association and local chairmen whom they have met in recent years, the following information is presented on the present whereabouts of the members of the field staff:

Canon Edward S. Dunlap has completed his work in the Diocese of Newark and is now in Washington on special duty at the Cathedral Offices.

Canon Arthur B. Rudd is keeping preaching and lecturing appointments in Louisiana and Texas, following his recent second visit to several communities in Florida.

The Reverend Robert Lee Lewis, who is giving all his time to the Masonic Committee for Washington Cathedral, will probably follow his present work in Pennsylvania with appointments in Connecticut and New Jersey.

The Reverend Alfred J. Wilder has just returned to Mount Saint Alban after spending three months in the Diocese of Chicago. He expects to return to Illinois after Easter.

The Reverend John W. Gummere is doing special duty at Mount Saint Alban in connection with the welcoming of pilgrims and visitors and the conducting of informal pilgrimages through the crypt chapels and to points of religious interest and devotion within the Cathedral Close.

The Reverend John E. Carhartt is making his headquarters in Cleveland and keeping preaching and lecturing appointments in the Diocese of Ohio.

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THREE HOUR SERVICE ON GOOD FRIDAY TO BE BROADCAST FROM WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

For what is believed to be the first time in the history of radio broadcasting, the three hour service of meditation and devotion to be held in the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral on Good Friday, April 18th, from 12 Noon until 3 P. M. will be broadcast over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. Bishop Freeman will conduct the service and deliver the meditations on the seven last words of our Saviour on the Cross. Music will be furnished by the Cathedral boy choir under the direction of Edgar Priest, organist and choirmaster.

It is announced by the Columbia Broadcasting Company that the following stations are scheduled to take this service—the first religious program to last three hours over the radio:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| WABC—New York | WMAK—Buffalo | WBCM—Bay City, Mich. |
| W2ZE—New York (Short Wave) | WADC—Akron, Ohio | WSPD—Toledo, Ohio |
| WLBZ—Bangor, Maine | WKRC—Cincinnati | WMT—Waterloo, Iowa |
| WCAU—Philadelphia | WGHP—Detroit | WWNC—Asheville, N. C. |
| W3XAU—Philadelphia, (Short Wave) | WKBN—Youngstown, Ohio | WBRC—Birmingham |
| WCAO—Baltimore | WFBM—Indianapolis | WFIW—Hopkinsville, Ky. |
| WMAL—Washington | KOIL—Omaha-Council Bluffs | WDOD—Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| WHP—Harrisburg | KMBC—Kansas City | WREC—Memphis |
| WLWB—Oil City, Pa. | WISN—Milwaukee | WLAC—Nashville, Tenn. |
| WFBL—Syracuse | WIBW—Topeka | KLRA—Little Rock |
| | KFH—Wichita | KLZ—Denver |
| | | KFPY—Spokane |

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Plans have been published for a "Cathedral of the Air", to be erected at Lakehurst, N. J., by the American Legion of that state, as a non-denominational memorial to those who lost their lives in the Air Service. When finished the building is to be turned over to the United States government, which will maintain it. The cost is estimated at \$150,000. The site selected is adjacent to the hangar that houses the Navy dirigible, Los Angeles. A Navy chaplain is to be Dean, and he will be requested to invite clergymen of other denominations than his own to conduct services from time to time.

* * *

The most celebrated work of art at Amiens, says Helen Henderson in her "Cathedral of France", is the great statue of Our Lord, which stands against the pier of the central door of the west facade. "It is famous beyond all others of that brilliant galaxy which makes the glory of the rich portal and justifies its name—the Beau Dieu of Amiens. The Beau Dieu is the central point of the immense iconographic theme of the facade, which reveals with admirable clarity the thought that everything begins in Him. It is Christ, the Teacher, who stands here, book in hand, making the familiar gesture of command. He seems to speak the words: 'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life'. Noble and majestic, authoritative and gentle, idealistic art attains here a degree of perfection that has never been surpassed."

* * *

The form of a fish was used as a symbol by the early Christians because the letters in the Greek word for "fish" form the initial letters of the Greek for "Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour".

* * *

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Saint Front of Perigueux reproduces exactly in its plan and arrangements Saint Mark's in Venice—the architecture is Venetian; the execution is French of the period of the Roman decadence. The area of the church may be estimated from the fact that it can accommodate 17,000 persons standing.

* * *

The last time that Pugin was in Salisbury he stood at the window of a house, looking at the Cathedral, and exclaimed: "Well, I have traveled all over Europe in search of architecture, but I have seen nothing like this!"

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IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

From the Bishop of Winchester
Wolvesey, Winchester.
18th January, 1930.

Let me send a line of warm thanks for your kind letter and for the five copies of the Christmas issue of *THE CATHEDRAL AGE*. I have told them since I returned that the 20th century will certainly be the great age of cathedral building in America. I look back with keenest pleasure to my time in the States, and not least to those delightful days I spent in Washington.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Theodore Winton.

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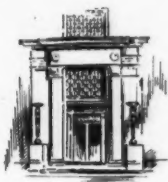
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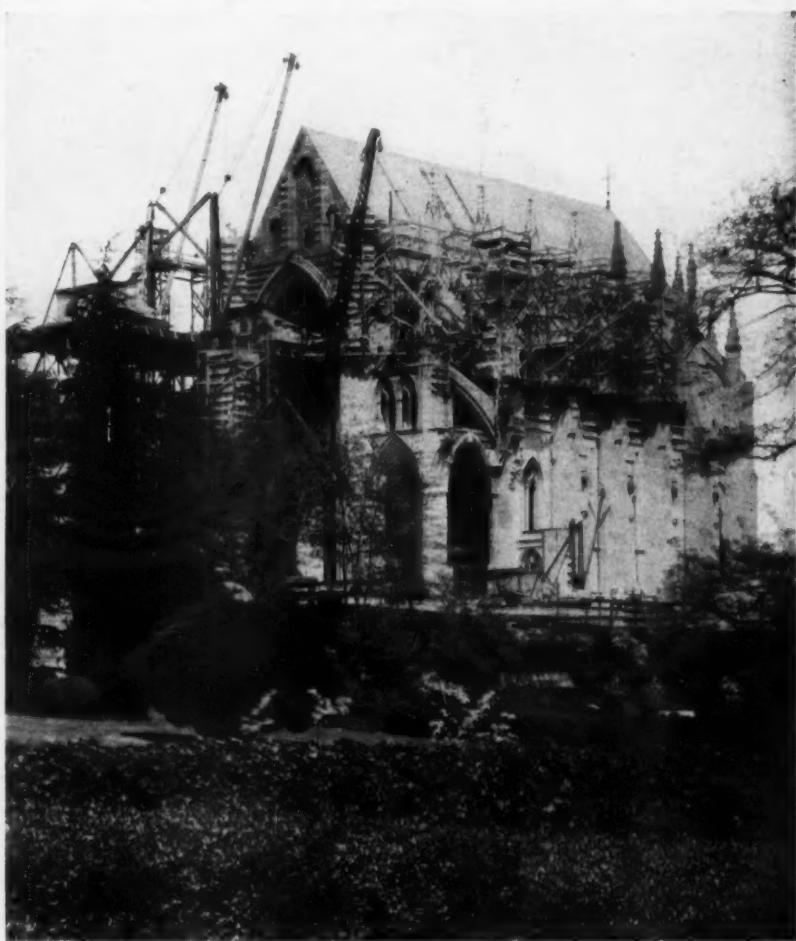
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